# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

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## Near East & South Asia

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In his Friday Prayers sermon judicial head Ayatollah Yazdi criticized the U.S. Congress for "authorizing the kidnapping of other countries' nationals," Tehran radio reported. Yazdi said the U.S. ruling was a "clear indication" of Washington's efforts "to place kidnapping under the protection of the law," and remarked that other governments should reciprocally be given the same rights.

## Israel

The Israeli Central Elections Committee has published the unofficial final results of this week's elections, Jerusalem International reported. According to the report, the Labor bloc won 61 seats and the Likud bloc 59. Meanwhile, Defense Minister Moshe Arens said he would retire from political life after the establishment of the new government, Jerusalem TV reported. Arens commented that he would still "continue in the Likud" and that his decision "will not surprise" Prime Minister Shamir. In another development, Shamir stated in response to recent criticism that "the Likud does not need to undergo any housecleaning" and that the party "will regain its strength."

## Palestinian Affairs

Members of the Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace talks have postponed their departure from Amman to the occupied territories, AFP disclosed. Palestinian spokeswoman Hanan 'Ashrawi said their travel was being delayed until "Sunday or Monday" because consultations on the next round of talks had not yet concluded. She denied the delay was due to political reasons amid reports Israeli authorities planned to question the delegates about their meeting with PLO Chairman 'Arafat upon their return to the territories.

## Kuwait

A "huge explosive charge" left by "an unidentified person" created an explosion in the Yarmuk area of Kuwait City 25 June, KUNA reported. Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'ad al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah condemned the explosion, adding "I cannot specify the number of people who committed this incident nor the sides who stand to benefit from it."

## Inter-Arab Affairs

### Arab League Secretary General Visits Austria

#### Views Israeli Election

*AU2506185992 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1600 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Report by Claudia Neuhauser]

[Text] Dr. Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid visited Vienna several times, but this is the first time that he has met with Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock in his capacity as Arab League secretary general. The two-hour talk focused on the Middle East. Commenting about the victory of the Israeli Labor Party under Yitzhaq Rabin in the recent elections, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid demonstrated cautious optimism.

[Begin 'Abd-al-Majid recording, in English] I hope the new government in Israel will address itself promptly and seriously to promoting the peace process between Israel and her Arab neighbors. [end recording]

The Palestinians will have to decide themselves which autonomy settlement they prefer. Their leaders are responsible themselves, and the Arab League does not want to interfere now, added the secretary general.

But Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid was much more specific about Iraq. He said that the goal must be to put an end to the suffering of the Iraqi population and to lift the international economic sanctions. But the secretary general also criticized Iraq.

[Begin 'Abd-al-Majid recording, in English with superimposed German translation] I think Iraq should release all the Kuwaiti prisoners who are still in Iraqi hands. It is unacceptable that there are still Kuwaiti prisoners in Iraq. I think this affair should be solved from a humanitarian viewpoint, and the Kuwaiti prisoners should return to their families and to their homes in Kuwait. [end recording]

Arab League Secretary General 'Abd-al-Majid will meet with Chancellor Franz Vranitzky on 26 June and will stay in Austria until Sunday, 28 June.

#### Remarks on Kuwaiti POW's, Libya

*NC2606075992 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 0400 GMT 26 Jun 92*

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Dr. Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid said he believes the Israeli Labor Party election victory has boosted the chances for peace in in the Middle East. Speaking at a news conference in Vienna after his talks with Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said the new Israeli Government should start trying hard to achieve a just and lasting peace in the region. Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said that the Arab sides have tried, and now it is Israel's turn.

The Arab League secretary general said he hoped the Kuwaiti POW's could go home as soon as possible. He said this humanitarian issue should be resolved in line with UN Security Council resolutions on a cease-fire in the Gulf.

[Cairo Radio Arabic at 0415 GMT on 26 June carries a recorded telephone dispatch from its correspondent in Vienna, Mustafa 'Abdallah, reporting on the same news conference, which says: "On the Libyan crisis, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said he was satisfied with the resolution passed by the People's Committees. He had not seen the resolution's text, but had heard about it through the news media. He described it as a new Libyan effort to solve this problem peacefully which demonstrates the same flexibility that Libya has shown since the onset of the crisis. Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said the Austrian Government fully understands the Libyan position.

["The Arab League secretary general said the only way to resolve the Middle East crisis is to establish a just and true peace which guarantees the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and ensures the full withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories."]

### Arab Atomic Energy Organization Meets in Tunis

*LD2506185792 Rabat MAP in English 1317 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Tunis, June 25 (MAP)—The Executive Council of the Tunis-based Arab Atomic Energy Organization is holding here its ninth session opened Wednesday by Tunisian secretary of state for scientific research and technology.

The Tunisian official announced the setting up of a high-ranking delegation to discuss with Kuwaiti officials their decision to withdraw from the organization.

The three-day meeting is looking into the implementation of projects and programs provided for the 1991-1992 period and new projects to be submitted to the General Assembly slated next August.

The session will also examine the organization budget and updating of its rules and regulations as proposed by the Arab Economic and [word indistinct] Council. Issues contained in the international conventions on atomic energy will also be probed.

## Palestinian Affairs

### Delegation Members Postpone Return to Territories

*NC2606092092 Paris AFP in English 0851 GMT 26 Jun 92*

[Text] Amman, June 26 (AFP)—Members of the Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace conference due to return Friday to the Israeli-occupied territories have postponed their trip until Sunday or Monday, spokeswoman Hanan 'Ashrawi said.

'Ashrawi told AFP the last-minute delay was because the delegation had not finished consultation here ahead of the next round of the Arab-Israeli peace talks, and not for political reasons. The delegation was to have left Amman by road early on Friday after an eight-day stay in the Jordanian capital. She also said she would not return with the delegation but would travel Monday to Germany for a four-day visit.

During their stay in Amman, the Palestinian delegation members, notably leader Haydar 'Abd-al-Shafi, Faysal al-Husayni and 'Ashrawi, met publicly with Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasir 'Arafat, in violation of Israeli law on contact with the PLO, which Israel considers a terrorist organization. Israeli authorities at first threatened to arrest al-Husayni and 'Ashrawi upon their return but backed down and decided just to call them in for questioning.

## 'Ashrawi: Settlement Should Cease 'Immediately'

*JN2506183692 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1725 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Dr. Hanan 'Ashrawi has asserted that there is no difference between political settlement activity and military or security settlement activity.

In an interview conducted by our political affairs correspondent Salim 'Ali Dhiyab, Dr. 'Ashrawi pointed out that all settlement activity should cease immediately, so that the Labor Party can demonstrate that it is dealing with the peace process positively.

[Begin recording] [Dhiyab] What is the Palestinian stance toward the statements made by Yitzhaq Rabin following the elections?

['Ashrawi] First of all, we can never distinguish between political settlement activity and military or security settlement activity. In our opinion, settlement activity conflicts with international law and international legitimacy first, with the rights of the Palestinian people second, and with the foundations, principles, and requirements of the peace process third. We think that all kinds of settlement activity should cease immediately, so that the Labor Party or the new government can demonstrate that it is ready to deal positively with these requirements and this process. Second, we think that the Camp David accords were signed by Israel and are binding on Israel—but not on us. We are, however, willing to negotiate substantive issues, and all these issues were mentioned at Camp David. The Likud Party tried to negate the possibility of implementing the clauses of the Camp David accords, but we do not deal with them as a whole. Rather, we deal with them as certain clauses and on the bases of Palestinian principles, requirements, and priorities. Therefore, we expect the Camp David accords to be a starting point for the Israeli stance, which is bound internationally by the accords.

[Dhiyab] Dr. 'Ashrawi, have you announced the completion of your strategy for negotiating with Israel? Is this strategy linked to the results of the recent Israeli elections?

['Ashrawi] The Israeli elections constitute one of several elements in the political process. The Palestinian strategy is not subject to Israeli priorities. It springs from Palestinian rights and requirements and the Palestinians' own force. Therefore, our strategy is not dependent on purely Israeli considerations or foreign considerations. [end recording]

## Restraint in Violence Toward Collaborators Urged

*JN2506175192 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] Reacting to the Israeli general election results yesterday, Brother Abu-al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, said [passage indistinct] that run counter to the human history, which is what matters to the Palestinians. [Passage indistinct] a long way for that thing to happen. We will have to wait and see. We must avoid overoptimism and must wait for the outcome of the negotiations. He emphasized: We are in a state of anticipation, and the intifadah is an ongoing struggle. The intifadah will continue, and it is a key factor in the achievement of the national goal.

Speaking to L'Orient Radio in Pairs, he said intra-Palestinian ties in the occupied land are developing, especially in the treatment of collaborators. The PLO, he added, has adopted a clear policy and has appealed to all sides to refrain from violence or murder in dealing with collaborators. He suggested that, in the interest of national unity and morale in the occupied territories, other disciplinary methods be found to educate the collaborators. [passage omitted]

## Egypt

### Security Forces Arrest 60, Confiscate Arms

*NC2506122192 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Asyut, 25 Jun (MENA)—The security organs continue their intensive campaigns in the villages of Sanabu, Masrah, and al-'Awamir in Dayrut, Asyut Governorate, to strike at the dens and strongholds of extremist groups who incited recent acts of violence in Dayrut and Sanabu.

During a campaign in Sanabu last night, 60 suspects were arrested and three automatic rifles were seized in their possession.

Security forces led by Major General 'Abd-al-Rahim al-Nahhas, first assistant interior minister for central security, launched wide-scale combing operations in the highlands and villages east of the Nile to arrest the perpetrators of recent incidents, in which four persons, including a noncommissioned officer, were killed and six others, including the Dayrut police commissioner, were wounded.

Asyut Governor Hasan al-Alfi said the security forces are taking immediate and urgent measures to fight the spread of unlicensed automatic rifles and establish peace so that citizens can perform their jobs.

Asyut Attorney General Muhammad Husayn al-Yamani has stated that the families of the dead and wounded and those whose homes and shops were damaged during those incidents have not pressed charges against anyone for fear of punishment by extremist and terrorist groups.

### 'Coup' Threat, Jihad Assassination Link Viewed

*NC2606091992*

[Editorial Report] Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic on 22 June carries on pages 6-8 an approximately 2,500-word report entitled "The New Assassination Teams: From Murder to Coup." The report details the "assassination" of writer Faraj Fudah, the "investigations" into the murder, and the assassins' relationship with the "Jihad Organization." The magazine notes that the interrogation of Fudah's "murderer" revealed that only those "organization" members who carried out the assassination knew about it, so guaranteeing the "extreme secrecy" of the operation. The magazine adds: "Dr. 'Umar 'Abd-al-Rahman gave the ruling [fatwa] on Fudah's assassination, while Safwat 'Abd al-Ghani gave the order to carry it out. It is amazing that one is living abroad, in the United States, while the other is in prison for assassinating former People's Assembly Speaker Dr. Rif'at al-Mahjub. This means the organization maintains a strong, accurate, and well-organized communications network at home and abroad." The magazine notes that 'Abd-al-Ghani's lawyer "Mansur Ahmad Mansur", who visited him in prison more than 32 times, acted as a "contact link between him and the murderers."

Reporting further on the "organization," the magazine notes that differences between 'Umar 'Abd-al-Rahman and 'Abbud al-Zumur, a former "Army intelligence officer" now in prison [for the assassination of former President Anwar al-Sadat], split the "organization" in two. "One part is led by al-Zumur, the Islamic Jihad, while the second, the Islamic Group, is headed by 'Umar 'Abd-al-Rahman." The magazine adds that al-Zumur's background as a former Army intelligence officer means he prefers it if "organization members forgo their Pakistani-style uniform, something the Islamic Group insists on, wear ordinary clothes like jeans, shave their beards, and hang out in cafes."

Referring to the newspaper AL-AHALI's interview with Safwat 'Abd-al-Ghani (published as "Alleged Planner Interviewed" on page 15 of the 22 June Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT), in which 'Abd-al-Ghani said the return of "our brothers who had travelled to Afghanistan to back their brothers there will give us a strike force in our confrontation with the authorities in Egypt," the magazine notes that those returning will find the "new assassination teams equipped with modern techniques and weapons, the use of which goes beyond individual assassinations."

Noting that the availability of weapons in Egypt is such that their price has "gone down," the magazine reports that an "automatic rifle" now sells for "2,000 Egyptian pounds," compared with "6,000 [Egyptian pounds] only six months ago." Writing on the sources of weapons supply in Egypt, the magazine notes that "most weapons are smuggled across Egypt's southern border with Sudan; because it is open, border guards cannot seize every item smuggled across." The magazine says the "major sources of weapons at home are the stores of the Armed Forces and military factories." The magazine adds that having such "arsenals of weapons in Egypt means the weapons are not just meant to be used for murder, but for ruling." These weapons, the magazine adds, "will reach the hands of those who dream about Islamic revolution, using heavy weapons to resist the tanks and armored vehicles they would expect to be deployed in the streets to crush them. This explains the rockets, mines, and RPG's" that were seized.

On a related issue and commenting on the recent clashes between the "Islamic Group" and security forces in Dayrut, Upper Egypt, Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-MASA'I on 22 June on page 1 adds: Security agencies have told AL-AHRAM AL-MASA'I that extremist groups in Asyut possess approximately 2,000 automatic rifles and a lot of ammunition. AL-AHRAM AL-MASA'I has learned that there are acute differences over who will lead the Jihad Organization, succeeding Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd-al-Rahman, its leader and mufti, who has been living in the United States for two years. A report on Shaykh 'Abd- Rahman's conduct, written by an organization member who travelled there to watch him, has angered other members, who have demanded Shykh 'Umar be ousted from his position. They are expected to choose

Safwat 'Abd-al-Ghani, the second defendant in the assassination of Dr. al-Mahjub and the official spokesman of the Jihad Organization.

In another development, the security agencies yesterday arrested over 150 prominent extremist organization members in Asyut, al-Minya, and Sawhaj Governorates. Security troops, backed by armored vehicles and tanks, broke into the extremists' dens searching for the culprits of the "Dayrut massacre" [Christian-Muslim clashes in early June].

The magazine adds: "Early this morning, security troops headed for Sanabu and Masarrah to find the fugitives. Other security teams headed for the eastern and western mountains. Public Attorney at Asyut Prosecution Office Muhammad Husayn al-Yamani has ordered the formation of technical committees to assess the damage caused by the burning and destruction of 31 houses and shops."

### 'Arafat Comments on Mubarak Meeting, Departs

*NC2506191092 Cairo Egyptian Space Channel in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Statement by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat following a meeting with President Husni Mubarak on 24 June in Cairo—recorded]

[Text] I am pleased to have met today with his excellency the president, particularly at this important time for the Arab nation, the Palestinian people, and the peace talks. We need a cohesive Arab stand of solidarity on this process so that, God willing, we can attain our aspirations, achieve Arab and Palestinian rights, achieve a just and comprehensive peace in our region, and regain our occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, foremost being holy Jerusalem, God willing. We spoke with his excellency the president on future movement, both in terms of the bilateral and multilateral talks, and on the need, as I said before, to adopt a cohesive Arab stand in the face of all the challenges facing the Arab nation.

We also discussed the conditions of our people in the occupied territories; our blessed intifadah; the sufferings of this steadfast and struggling people, particularly our people living in Gaza; and the crimes committed by the Likud government against our children, women, and masses. Things in steadfast Gaza reached the point of famine due to the continuing siege by occupation troops. We talked with his excellency the president about all these matters. I thanked him for the stand taken by lofty Egypt under his wise leadership alongside Palestine, the Palestinian people, the Palestinian cause, and our brother strugglers in their blessed intifadah inside the occupied territories.

At this important time, I could say that the Israeli masses voted for peace, not for the war machine and destruction of Shamir. We hope, rather, we are waiting to see what the coming government's policies will be. Will it walk the road of peace? This is the challenge now for all of us. When we say peace we mean a just and comprehensive peace in which we regain our Arab and Palestinian rights and restore our Arab and Palestinian territories, foremost being holy Jerusalem, the first point the Muslims turn to in their prayers and the location of the third most important mosque; the landing place of Prophet Muhammad and the birthplace of Christ, peace be upon them.

[Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1743 GMT on 25 June carries the following Cairo-datelined report: "Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat left Cairo for Tunis this afternoon following a one-day visit to Egypt during which he was received by President Mubarak. During the visit, 'Arafat met with a number of Egyptian officials."]

### Israeli Election Said 'Good Start' for Peace

*NC2506190392 Cairo Egyptian Space Channel in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Egyptian Foriegn Minister 'Amr Musa has described the results of the Israeli elections; the statements by Israeli Labor Party leader Yitzhaq Rabin, who won these elections; and his desire to proceed with the peace process as a good start for resuming the peace process, which is based on the land-for-peace principle.

### Rabin's Intentions Viewed

*NC2606064592 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] Cairo, 25 Jun (MENA)—The editorials of tomorrow, Friday's Egyptian newspapers concentrate on the Israeli election result and its effect on the Middle East peace process. [passage omitted]

AL-AKHBAR says Labor Party Leader Yitzhaq Rabin must take steps as soon as he forms the new Israeli Government to indicate his honest and serious intentions and desire to work for peace.

The paper adds that the first of these steps is ending the Israeli forces' belligerence in the occupied Palestinian territories and southern Lebanon, stopping the expulsion of Palestinian citizens—a violation of all international laws, and allowing those already expelled to return to their homeland.

The newspaper points out that when the peace negotiations resume in Rome they will be the true test of Rabin's intentions and those of his Labor Government, determining whether he is ready to proceed toward settling the dispute between the Arabs and Israel and to resolve the Palestine question or whether he will continue Shamir's maneuvers and waste time on procedural and formal issues.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says the Israeli election result showed the Israeli voter's increasing desire to activate peace and reject the belligerence represented in Shamir's government and the Likud bloc.

It adds that it would benefit the new Israeli Government formed under Yizhaq Rabin to exploit this golden opportunity on the horizon to realize a historic reconciliation in the region, end the long and bitter dispute, and set the region on the road to stability and peace. This can only be realized by implementing the principle of land for peace and by moving the negotiations from procedural issues to mutual proposals on draft solutions—once all the sides have expressed their viewpoints and ideas.

### Paper on Israeli 'Threats' on Nuclear Technology

*NC2506143592 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 21 Jun 92 p 9*

[Editorial: The Making of Enemies]

[Text] General Herzl Bodinger, commander of the Israeli Air Force, has threatened to attack any country that introduces nuclear weapons into the Middle East region, in the same way the Iraqi nuclear reactor was attacked in 1981. He has also accused the United States of failing to exert enough effort to stop the flow of nuclear technology into the region.

This threat is one of the recent threats and warnings Israeli military commanders have made that are characterized by renewed but unjustified hostile tendencies. This gives rise to the belief that Israel is witnessing a general state of alert in the ranks of its leaders and commanders, which cannot be solely justified by the elections campaign. A more accurate explanation is the isolation that has crept into the entire Israeli entity because it has lost its role in the U.S.-Western strategy against the Soviet Union following the latter's collapse and the demise of the communist era. This is underlined by the tepid nature of relations between Israel and the United States and the ruling Israeli circles' attacks on U.S. policy in the Middle East, as voiced by Gen. Bodinger and others.

The strange thing is that this state of isolation and siege in which Israel finds itself has created a sort of mass internal hysteria that has taken hold of leaders and commanders and made them see dangers that only exist in their own imagination. They are also making frenzied attempts to "create an enemy or enemies" around them in the same way the West has sought "enemies" from other ideologies following the collapse of communism. What underlines the falsity and futility of this Israeli product is that the threat by a military commander to attack other countries that use nuclear technology has come at a time when military experts are emphasizing that Israel is the only country in the Middle East with nuclear weapons and is the one eagerly seeking to obtain this technology and Jewish nuclear scientists from Europe and the former Soviet Union.

### Algerian Envoy Comments on Mubarak Meeting

*NC2506115792 Cairo MENA in English 1725 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] Alexandria, June 24 (MENA)—Head of the Algerian High Information Council Ali Abdellawi voiced today his appreciation over his meeting with President Husni Mubarak.

He said that he conveyed to President Mubarak the greetings of the head of the Higher State Council, Mohamed Boudiaf, pointing out the necessity of developing cooperation between Egypt and Algeria.

President Mubarak was keen on restoring peace and stability since the security of Algeria greatly concerns Egypt, Abdellawi added.

The Algerian official also said that he reviewed with the president a number of issues of mutual interest and the efforts exerted to realise virtual democracy in Algiers.

Algeria is ready to enhance cooperation with all Arab countries Abdellawi further said, noting that the Algerian Government is keen on realising peace and stability and promoting socioeconomic development in the country.

### Official Leaves for CIS Countries 24 Jun

*NC2506113792 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jun (MENA)—Muhammad 'Isa, assistant foreign minister for financial affairs, left Cairo this evening for Kiev, Alma-Ata, Tashkent, and Baku carrying messages from Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa to the leaders of these countries. He will meet with the foreign ministers of these countries to deliver invitations from Foreign Minister Musa to visit Egypt. He also will inspect certain buildings that will serve as headquarters for Egyptian diplomatic missions in these capitals. Egypt decided yesterday to open embassies in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan.

### Kuwaiti Finance Minister Arrives, Comments

*NC2506112792 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2154 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jun (MENA)—Kuwaiti Finance Minister Nasir al-Ridan arrived in Cairo this evening on a several-day visit. In an arrival statement, he praised the wise policy of President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian Government and the ties between the two countries. He said a cooperation agreement between Egypt and the Kuwaiti Development Fund will be signed tomorrow.

Regarding Egyptian workers' rights, al-Ridan said these rights are legitimate and many cases have been settled. There are, however, certain individual bureaucratic obstacles. He expected the economic ties between Egypt and Kuwait to prosper after the holding company is established, the capital of which totals $500 million. He

was received at the airport by Minister of State for International Cooperation Maurice Makramallah, Minister of Electricity and Energy Mahir Abazah, and the Central Bank Governor Salah Hamid.

### Agricultural Reform Law Amended; Rent Increased

*NC2506110192 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 0335 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM cites Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi as saying that the amendment of the agricultural reform law is meant to achieve justice and stability and revive the agricultural sector, which generates 30 percent of the national income.

The paper notes that the People's Assembly has passed a bill amending Agricultural Reform Law No. 178, passed in 1952. The new bill calls for the rent of agricultural land to be set at a level equal to 22 times [instead of seven times] that of the tax on landed property.

## Libya

### Palestinian Factions Ordered To Leave

*PM2306102092 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 20 Jun 92 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "Al-Qadhdhafi Orders Deportation of Palestinian Factions' Representatives"]

[Excerpts] Nicosia, Political Studies Center—While Libyan newspapers continue their sharp criticisms of al-Qadhdhafi's foreign policy and the "territory of the pan-Arab dream," Tripoli has embarked on a new step to end the Palestinian presence on its territory, as Libyan intelligence summoned representatives of all Palestinian factions from their homes and told they must leave the country with their families and guards as soon as possible.

In a bid to avert Western pressure at the beginning of the Lockerbie crisis Libya closed all the Palestinian factions' offices in Tripoli and other Libyan cities. It exempted the PLO office from that measure, since it was regarded as the embassy of the state of Palestine. Libyan intelligence allowed the directors and officials of these offices to work from home, but stressed that they must not perform any informational activities.

Libyan intelligence also closed, and confiscated the contents of, all training camps and centers belonging to Palestinian resistance factions, with the exception of one camp in the al-Surrah area on the border with Sudan. It is the camp near which Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat's plane crash-landed in April. [passage omitted]

The PLO now fears that the Libyan press campaign against the Arabs and Arabism could be a prelude to measures against its only office in Tripoli and its only camp in the al-Surrah area. PLO circles point out that—on the pretext of austerity and countering a possible development of the embargo on his country—Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has cut off the aid which he used to provide to West Bank organizations and establishments on an irregular basis. [passage omitted]

### Arab Stands, 'International Legitimacy' Attacked

*LD2506123592 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1015 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Jun (JANA)—Under the title "Rescue plane threatens international security" an article on the front page of AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR today said: This is the international legitimacy that watches with satisfaction the Zionist air raids on south Lebanon. This is the international legitimacy that every day watches the forces of the barbaric Zionists persecuting the Arab people in Palestine; the legitimacy that every day blesses the Israeli military manufacture of means of mass destruction; the legitimacy that has become a hook upon which the strong hang their justifications to get their schemes through against the oppressed on Earth.

It is the same international legitimacy that prevents the transfer of innocent victims for medical treatment while opening Arab skies to all schemes aiming at controlling and exhausting the Arab world. It is the same legitimacy that the brothers of the one and same blood, one and same history, and one and same destiny have hastened to implement as if the siege decision was directed against their historic enemies and not toward an Arab country that constitutes an inseparable part of the one [Arab] entity despite all attempts and all treasons.

In its article, the paper stresses: We look with a sad eye at these brothers who continue implementing their siege, enjoying the state of humiliation and degradation in which they have placed the greater Arab homeland. They fear even that a small rescue aircraft carrying casualties of a civil accident may turn into a violation of their interests and great projects. Have international peace and security, in their eyes become threatened by injured people who were being treated while on the verge of death? And have international peace and security in their eyes become threatened by casualties received in their hospitals and health stations, whereas the Israeli fighter planes do not ruffle a hair of international peace and security?

The paper AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR went on to say: This incident is a clear proof of the depth to which Arab political decisionmaking has sunk, and the humiliation accepted by the unique Arab leaders who, surely, will not ask themselves what would happen if such boycott resolutions were applied against their states, if the Arab homeland were to be besieged within its borders as a threat to international security and peace, and if they can imagine their own citizens under siege without medicine, treatment, with no possibility of casualties among them being airlifted to other places for treatment and cure. Or are they taking this assumption from another angle, the

angle that America, France, and Britain cannot abandon them considering that they are their men in the region? Well, but they, in the west, do not fear only the Arab presence, but even the Islamic presence wherever this may be, for no reason except that this one is an Arab and this one is a Muslim. And is the citadel of these brother politicians themselves good enough against the likelihood that they may be driven out of the paradise of the friends?

The newspaper ended its article saying that now we can do nothing but say thanks to them. Thanks to the brethren for this zealous diligence in the constant and blind implementation of the boycott resolution. Thanks to them for their efficient and effective role in changing crises to "great solutions for the good of the nation." Thanks to all those who are pleased to see Libyan civilian casualties dying, one after the other, without their consciences being stirred. Thanks to the United Nations. Thanks to Chapter 7 [of the UN Charter], thanks to international legality, and thanks to all who were the cause for the loss of lives of the blameless innocent victims.

### Arabs 'Seeking Own Interests'

*LD2306110192 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 22 Jun 92*

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Jun (JANA)—Today's AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR publishes an article entitled: "Yes, Now That They Have Gone, Let Us Return," which reads:

No Arab person ignores Libya's repeated and permanent efforts to assert the Arab entity and impose it as being strong in this world, where strong and weak entities conflict, and where only those who are able to fight are respected.

We went to the Arabs and offered unity projects and even proposals ceding Libya and the Libyans' wealth for the sake of the whole nation. Moreover, we overcame some wounds and went beyond some convictions so that this nation has an entity which can be respected.

We went to the Arabs for the sake of all Arabs, and called on them to agree on a common word between them. We then wrote the Arab union project for them and submitted it to them; what is more, we read it to them word by word, and explained it to them.

We went to them for the sake of the protection of Lebanon and of repelling the aggression against it, and they turned their faces away.

We went to them for the sake of the liberation of Jerusalem, and found them selling Jerusalem secretly.

We went to them to have them take part in the honor of achieving the great man-made river, and found them concerned about the deficit in the Western countries budgets, so much so that they were in a state of sorrow.

We went to them so as to do away with borders, barriers, passports, visas, gates, and customs with a view to liberating the Arab citizen, and found out that they had removed visas, gates and passports for Western citizens.

The newspaper adds: "We went along with them on the programs of integration and one rank, and on the unity of stages; we found that in integration they were seeking their own interests and not unity, and we also found that their one rank was moving as suggested by others.

We sacrificed our interests, all our interests; we tore down our borders; we abolished passports and border posts. We did this not for ourselves, and then we found that they, at the first misfortune, sided with our enemies.

Arabs have become used to submissiveness and humiliation, and it seems that they cannot live without them. Therefore, when we revert to minding our own interests we will be right, because even if we have gone to the Arabs, worked for them, moved toward them and for their sake, and sacrificed everything for them, it does not mean that we, like them, become used to submissiveness, humiliation, servility and obedience.

We went over to them in order to save our nation from this humiliation and this servility. We went over to them so that we could together be proud and strong, but they refused and tied themselves to the feet of the West. So let them go to wherever they have chosen, and let us return to the path we chose, to our pride, our dignity, honor and freedom, and as far as our interests are concerned we will achieve the respect of others, and through this we will endeavor to respect others.

As we do not practice deceit, lies, spuriousness and pretense, we can not live the illusion that Arabs are living, particularly after we discovered the truth and announced that we are capable of practicing this truth, even if it is only on this part of the Arab land.

Furthermore, we are no longer prepared to go over to the Arabs who took part in the blockade against us, or to the Muslims who contributed to prevent us from worshipping God in Mecca. We definitely do not need the Arabs who blockade us and the Muslims who join the line of our enemies.

## Morocco

### Ambassador on Labor Victory, Rabin Tasks

*LD2406155692 Rabat Moroccan Kingdom Radio Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] The results of yesterday's legislative elections in Israel registered a strong comeback for the Labor Party, which heads the left coalition. [passage omitted] The return of the Labor Party in Israel poses several questions with regard to the most important pending questions in the Middle East, foremost among them the peace process, settlement, and violence perpetrated by

the Israeli occupation authorities against the Palestinians in the occupied territories. The question that remains to be answered and which bears on all such issues is: Will the Labor leaders live up to the commitments [word indistinct] they have made over the last few years, particularly during the election campaign?

That question could find an answer in the settlement made by Yitzhak Rabin immediately after the results were announced, in which he reaffirmed that he will propel the peace process forward and in which he made a commitment to halt the building of settlements in the occupied territories. However, such a statement in its own right leads to several other questions, although Palestinian circles have restricted themselves to reacting to the results by expressing cautious satisfaction.

Mr. Abu-Marwan, ambassador of the state of Palestine to Rabat, said in a statement to the radio:

[Begin Marwan recording] The success of Labor is a beginning and an opportunity for it to prove its credibility and seriousness about the peace process through recognition of the Palestinian people's rights. If Rabin believes that by virtue of the reputation he has built for himself by going to the polls, namely that he is democratic and peaceloving, he can dodge the Palestinian national rights or continue to break the arms of Palestinian youth and participants in the intifadah, as he did when he was defense minister in the government before last, he will surely place further obstacles on the way to peace.

The clear and true road to peace is recognition of the legitimate Palestinian rights and dealing with the Palestinians and the Arabs on an equal footing. It is not possible for someone who pretends to seek democracy to deny elections to another people living on the same soil; nor is it possible for someone who pretends to be peaceloving and in favor of security to apply daily oppression, torture, and killing to another people living on the same soil.

The ball is the Israeli court, in Rabin's in particular. It is up to him to prove that he is genuinely taking the direction of real peace, not the kind of peace which is based upon oppression, usurpation of land, and erection of settlements on other people's land. [end recording] [passage omitted]

## Sudan

### Iraqi Delegation Visits, Meets Officials

*EA2406124092 Khartoum SUNA in English 1625 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] Khartoum, 23 June (SUNA)—The deputy chairman of the RCC [Revolution Command Council] and minister of interior, Maj-Gen al-Zubayr Muhammad Salih, met here Tuesday with the undersecretary of Iraqi Ministry of Interior, Maj-Gen Yunus Sulayman and his accompanying delegation. Meanwhile, Salih hailed the Iraqi delegation, stressing bilateral relations between the two countries. He praised the Iraqi people's solid stance against imperialist and Zionist attacks.

Maj-Gen Yunus, on his part, congratulated Salih on the third anniversary of the national salvation revolution and expressed hope for further prosperity to the Sudanese people.

On the other hand, director-general of police forces Gen Awad Khawjali has received the Iraqi official and discussed with him the joint cooperation in the field of police. He briefed him on the new structure of the Interior Ministry and the efforts being exerted to promote [the] ministry and unify all its regular forces under the title "police forces".

### Joint Meetings Begin

*EA2406140592 Khartoum SUNA in English 1632 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jun (SUNA)—Meetings of the joint-Sudanese-Iraqi talks in the field of police were started here Tuesday under the chairmanship of director-general of the police forces Maj-Gen Awad Khawjali and Maj-Gen Yunus Sulayman Hasan, the first undersecretary of the Iraqi Interior Ministry.

The two sides have affirmed the significance of promoting cooperation between the two countries and exploiting capabilities for the police forces for the interest of the two peoples.

A detailed report [was] presented at the opening session of the talks by the director of the general training department, Maj-Gen Hasan Ahmad Siddiq, on tasks and needs of the department, training at the police institutes and cooperation with the Arab states.

It is to be noted that Iraqi first under-secretary arrived in Khartoum on Tuesday leading Iraqi delegation on a several day visit to the country.

## Kuwait

### 'Huge Explosive Charge' Detonated in Yarmuk Area

*LD2506192292 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1840 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 25 Jun (KUNA)—A security source has announced that the explosion which occurred in the Yarmuk area [of Kuwait City] this afternoon was the result of a huge explosive charge left behind by an unidentified person near the houses of Shaykh Mubarak Sabah al-Nasir and Dr. Hilal Musa'id al-Sayir.

The source affirmed in a statement, circulated here today, that the explosion killed an agricultural worker who was working at Shaykh Mubarak Sabah al-Nasir's house. [passage omitted]

### Prime Minister Condemns Explosion

*LD2506170392 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1644 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Jun (KUNA)—His Highness Shaykh Sa'ad al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, condemned the explosion which occurred this afternoon in al-Yarmuk area [in the city of Kuwait]. [passage indistinct]

### Bombing Investigation Under Way

*LD2506183492 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Jun (KUNA)—His Highness Shaykh Sa'ad al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, condemned the explosion which occurred this afternoon in al-Yarmuk area [in the city of Kuwait].

In a statement to KUNA, after inspecting the site of the explosion, His Highness Shaykh Sa'ad said: "As much as it has frightened the peaceful citizens living in the area, I consider this crime to be a crime against every citizen [words indistinct] safety and stability and also against every [words indistinct]. According to the information supplied by the interior minister and high-ranking officials at the ministry, an investigation is in progress to identify the criminals."

He added: I cannot specify the number of people who committed this incident nor the sides who stand to benefit from it. He stressed that that is a crime against every citizen who wants safety, security, and stability for the homeland and for all citizens. His Highness expressed great confidence in the worthiness of those in the Interior Ministry and called for the doubling of efforts and actions so that all citizens can feel safe and assured.

A farmer who works at the residence of Shaykh Mubarak Sabah al-Nasir was killed as a result of the incident. The explosion, which left a large crater in the ground, shattered glass in neighboring houses and destroyed a car which was near the site of the incident as well as carports nearby.

Immediately following the incident senior officials of the Ministry of the Interior rushed to the scene, led by the interior minister, the under secretary of the ministry, and the assistant under secretaries, along with emergency police cars and ambulances and crime investigation teams.

KUNA has learned from official sources in the Interior Ministry that the ministry is preparing a special statement regarding the circumstances of the incident.

### Press Pessimistic on Election's Effect on Peace

*LD2506113692 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Jun (KUNA)—The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today expressed its pessimism over the likelihood of finding a rapid solution to the Middle East question, emphasizing that the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, despite their seriousness, will become more difficult. In its editorial on the results of yesterday's Israeli elections, entitled "Israel's deadlock and the other deadlock," it said that these elections have exposed the powerlessness of the Arabs due to their dependence on changes in the enemy's camp rather than their own strength. It added that they have also revealed Israeli's submission, despite its strength, to the fresh circumstances and the new laws that have come to rule the political game in the world, most prominent of which is that the language of extremism has become a relic of the past.

AL-QABAS warned the Arabs against putting their stakes on Yitzhaq Rabin, and the Labor Party he leads, whom it said will follow his predecessor's policy and ask for a high price, stressing that in this respect there is no difference between them.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper supported this warning saying, for its part, that Rabin's doves, if one could use this expression, were themselves Shamir's hawks [as recieved]. It warned against pinning our hopes [on Rabin], and waiting for more lean years and for an election mirage in the cunning Israeli tradition. The newspaper put the blame on our lack of correct line, of practical alternatives, of effective will, and of real deterrent power which relies on an assured Arab solidarity. AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM ended its editorial by saying that in addition to the painful state of the Arab nation, the price will be exorbitant and the results will be disappointing for every healthy hope in achieving balanced peaceful progress based on will, awareness, and decisiveness.

## Oman

### Diplomatic Relations Established With Moldova

*JN2506142892 Muscat Radio Oman Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] The Sultanate of Oman and the Republic of Moldova have decided to establish diplomatic relations between them. The two sides issued a joint statement at the headquarters of the Moldovan permanent mission in Moscow. On behalf of the government of the Sultanate, the statement was signed by His Excellency Ahmad Bin-Muhammad (?al-Hilali), official in charge of the Sultanate's embassy to the Russian Federation. On behalf of Moldova, the statement was signed by [name indistinct], Moldava's permanent representative to the Russian Federation. [passage omitted]

## Saudi Arabia

### Saudi Press Views Labor Victory in Israel

*LD2506103892 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0310 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Riyadh, 25 Jun (SPA)—Today's papers dealt in their editorials with numerous local, Arab, and international topics. The daily 'UKAZ said that the fall of Shamir, despite all his extremist practices and wooing of extremist Jews and expansionist Zionist rabbis, means that the majority in Israeli society have rejected these policies and it also sends a message to all Israeli politicians on the fall of the so-called principle pursued by Shamir: namely staying in power in Israel rests on the skulls of Arab victims, expansion and settlements. It is an (?important) result provided it is understood and its lessons are drawn by those politicians.

The paper made it clear that Rabin's victory in forming the government does not in itself constitute a secure gain as the true test for Rabin's policies and judging them will be in the practical application of these policies in regard to the settlements, the peace process, the intifadah, and the Palestinian people.

If the fall of Shamir's intransigence and oppression was a gain, Rabin on his own is not a cause for over optimism. Rabin's big stick was the first to stretch to quell the intifadah, and Rabin himself was the Israeli chief of staff during the 1967 war, so naturally it is not expected from the one who led the armies to occupy Arab territories to return them "voluntarily" or of his own volition to their owners.

The paper said: If observers are pinning importance on the victory of Rabin, it is merely a hope entertained by everybody that he will understand the failure of his predecesor's policies, alter some of them, and seize the current historic peace opportunity. It pointed out that the future of the peace process does not depend on Rabin alone nor on Israel as a party alone, for there are other influential parties. In this respect the world is looking forward toward the reelection of U.S. President George Bush so that he will continue his efforts for the current peace process till it yield its awaited fruits of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The paper concluded by saying: If Rabin or anybody else will not voluntarily and of his own volition return the Arab territories to their owners, then a brave, unified, and effective Arab attitude is capable of forcing him to do that through international pressures and serious and effective political and economic moves and by all means.

On the same subject the paper AL-MADINAH writes: There was a belief somehow in Arab and Western circles alike that the Arab world heaved a sigh of relief after the Israeli elections battle came to an end, resulting in the victory of the Rabin-led Labor bloc, and in the worst defeat of the Likud bloc since 1969. The paper points out that such a belief stems from a one-sided view based on Shamir and the zealot Likud bloc leaving power, and a quick reading in the chapter of the Likud with the Arabs and its positions toward the Arab-Israeli conflict, a chapter marked by two major invasions of Lebanon, and a large-scale influx of immigrants from all parts of the world to Israel, in a bid to change the demographic character of the occupied territories. It was marked also by wrangling and procrastination throughout the sessions of bilateral negotiations, to the point of stopping them at square one, and all this together with the many violations of human rights in the occupied territories, and of the Geneva conventions regarding the civil rights of the Palestinian citizens. Such a belief assumes that the departure of Likud means an absolute departure from such practices.

The paper goes on: Such a belief and assumption is unwarranted because the problem with the Israeli entity goes beyond the calculations and views of indiviuduals and symbols. This problem has to do with the ideology espoused by the whole entity of Israelis and Zionists everywhere in the world, hamstrung as they are by ancient texts that they have read and under the illusion of which they are still living, taking them for granted and as constants. Such a belief is unwarranted because the Arab memory still recalls that four bloody Arab-Israeli wars all took place while Israel was under Labor leadership.

AL-BILAD, for its part, said that since the Labor Party has not, for almost 20 years, been able on its own to form an Israeli Government in which it had dominance, and since its share did not go beyond taking part in a coalition government with Likud, the opportunity is there for it today to be able to take decisions that could be described as historic to resolve the peace process in the Middle East by adopting conciliatory moderate policies to reach a just and lasting peace in the region.

It called on Rabin and those around him to understand today that it is in their hands to change the face of the dark realities which have stuck to the Israeli leadership,

including Labor figures, to deal rationally and realistically with the realities of the time in which we are living, to realize that the occupied Arab territories are the established facts of geography whose demarcations and affiliations no power, no matter who it is, can falsify. The illusory history which the Zionist leaders tried to write by wars, expansion, and invasion is the factor that is changing and will not last no matter how long time may be.

It referred to an opinion poll conducted among a number of former war generals, whose ranks are not lower than that of major general, 76 percent of whom agreed on the importance of peace with the Arab states, the possibility of setting up a Palestinian state, after a transitional period of self-rule, withdrawal from Gaza and the West Bank and, as they said or claimed, withdrawal from part of the Golan.

The newspaper explained that no matter what these views were, they to some extent reflect some of the new realities that have prevailed within Israeli society. What is regrettable is that these realities have not reached up to the ruling establishment in Israel, whether Labor or Likud personalities. The newspaper ended by saying that if Israel's illusions about a greater state were born at the end of the 19th century in Basel, Switzerland, where the first Zionist conference was held, and in the early parts of the 20th century, through the waves of Jewish immigration following the famous 1917 Balfour Declaration, the time for the end of those illusions has now come as we prepare to bid farewell to the 20th century and are about to reach the approaches of the 21st century. Will Israel be rational and deal with its new facts. This is what Rabin's future policies may make clear.

Daily AL-YAWM said that for many years there has been optimisim among regional and international political circles over a Labor victory, led by Rabin, in the general elections. However, this optimism must be cautious to a large extent. The paper stressed that the history of the Labor Party, which won the elections, proves that they did not hesitate to commit any crime or delay any aggression for the sake of strengthening and expanding the Israeli entity. The paper asserted that Rabin cannot hide the iron fist although he is wearing a silk glove, for violence is not only his nature but also the nature of Israeli society as a whole. The paper concluded by saying that indulging in over-optimism may lead to overlooking a crucial fact—namely the red lines that no Israeli official can cross and that is the creation of the so-called Greater Israel.

The paper AL-JAZIRAH affirms that the results of the Israeli elections reflect a sharp change in the positions of the Israeli street, and illustrate the extent of concern experienced by this society as a result of the vicious economic crisis that is smashing the dreams of hundreds of thousands of new immigrants. The paper also stresses that these results reflect the submission of Israeli public opinion to international pressure which calls for a comprehensive and just peace in the region, a matter that was blocked by the Likud's intransigence. The paper points out that all those who have been successively at the head of the Israeli government are faces of the same coin and masks for just one individual who performs what is required of him in the framework of a text from which it is impossible to deviate. The paper wonders: Will Rabin stick to his promises on a stop to settlement, and on moving forward on the road to peace according to the principle: land for peace? Or will he return to the old files and previous directives to freeze opportunities for coexistence and for resolving the longstanding conflict in the region? The paper expressed the hope that the Rabin governent will be a government of peace.

### U.S. Planes Drop Flares; Crop Fields Burned

*JN2506191192 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jun (INA)—U.S. aircraft have set fire to more wheat and barley fields in villages near the Governorate of Ninawa.

At 1100 the day before yesterday, Tuesday, U.S. aircraft dropped flares on farms in the villages of Balawat and Tall Zallat in al-Hamadaniyah District in Ninawa Governorate.

The U.S. aircraft renewed their attacks on Iraqi farms. At 1730 yesterday, the U.S. aircraft were seen flying over Kani Harami in al-Namrud District and the farms of (Tays Hurar) in Ba'shiqah.

Iraqi Television tonight broadcast a film showing the U.S. aircraft overflying the agricultural lands, dropping flares, and burning wheat fields in these areas.

### Prime Minister Receives Iranian Envoy, Message

*JN2506110692 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1037 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Prime Minister Muhammad Hamzah al-Zubaydi has received a letter from the Iranian Government on the repatriation of Iraqi prisoners of war to the homeland. The letter was delivered by 'Ali Khorram, adviser to Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, when the prime minister received him today. During the meeting, which was attended by Foreign Minister Ahmad Husayn, an exchange of views and a discussion as to the best way to settle this issue were conducted.

### 'Aziz Outlines Bases for External Relations

*JN2506194092 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jun (INA)—Iraq has reiterated its desire to establish friendship and cooperation relations with France based on the principles of independence and mutual respect. During a meeting today with the delegation from the French National Front, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz asserted that Iraq is concerned with establishing its external relations in accordance with these principles. He added that, in the past, Iraqi-French relations were based on these principles, noting the developments in these relations and Iraq's viewpoint in this regard.

The members of the french delegation were led by Deputy Martin Ludo [name as received], deputy front leader in the European Parliament, and expressed their sympathy with the sufferings of the Iraqi people as a result of the blockade. They also reiterated the desire of the French people and their national forces to establish friendship and cooperation relations with Iraq and the Arab nation.

### Iraqis, Arabs Arrive in Safwan From Kuwait

*JN2506184292 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 25 Jun (INA)—The Kuwaiti authorities have deported a new batch of Iraqi and Arab citizens after releasing them from prisons following the intervention of the International Committee of the Red Cross. An INA correspondent in al-Basrah Governorate, southern Iraq, said that 87 deportees arrived in the Safwan border area today. The INA correspondent added that the deportees looked weak and exhausted as a result of torture. [passage omitted]

### *Baghdad Threatens Kuwaiti Rulers With Punishment

*92P40214A*

[Editorial Report] An editorial on page 2 of the 24 May issue of the Baghdad newspaper AL-THAWRAH in Arabic calls the decision of the Iraq-Kuwait demarcation committee a "malacious" product meant to serve as a "time bomb which is ready to explode at any moment." It asserts that "enemies play every card available to put pressure on Iraq and terrorize and provoke it."

According to the editorial, these enemies "violate the principles and objectives of the United Nations." The editorial gives the example of Iraqi Kurdistan where "they have directed a theatrical and futile election against all principles of the United Nations which prohibits intervention in the internal affairs of other nations." It continues: "The decision of the Iraq-Kuwait demarcation committee is a clear plan by the Western imperialist countries to rule over other countries against their will."

The editorial laments what it calls the insistence of Iraq's enemies to "perpetuate explosive and unstable conditions in the region so as to justify their military presence."

A threat is then made against the Kuwaiti rulers: "We advise the entrusted rulers of Kuwait that they will be accountable in the future for their actions. Since they did not leave when the American troops left, we advise them to read the pages of the history of our just and holy war with Iran so that they understand on which rugged path the demarcation committee and its evil decision is taking them."

### Saddam Chairs Higher Education Meeting: Part 2

*JN2406084892 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 2005 GMT 23 Jun 92*

["Recording of the second part of the proceedings of the meeting" held on 22 June and chaired by President Saddam Husayn "to discuss the situation of higher education" in Iraq—place not given]

[Text] [Humam 'Abd-al-Khaliq, chief of the Atomic Energy Authority] Sir, [words indistinct] the age of

university students was between [number indistinct] and 24. In 1989, the percentage of those registered in higher education in Iraq was 12 percent; that is, in 1989, 12 percent of those of university age was registered in higher education. The rest were not in higher education. In order to understand this percentage, we should compare it with other countries. (?We do not have the figures of 1989; we only have the percentages for 1975, that is 14 years earlier). In Egypt, the percentage was 14 percent; in Yugoslavia, 20 percent; in France, 24 percent—that is double our percentage now—in Israel, 24 percent; (?that was in 1975), but in the United States, (?58) percent. In 1989, the percentage of university students was 1.08 percent of the population in Iraq. In order to understand this percentage, we should compare it with [words indistinct]. I do not have the figures for 1989, I have those of 1972. In the United States this percentage was 3.8 percent, and in Canada it was 2 percent.

An American committee published a report in 1983 under the headline: "An Open Letter to the American People," and "A Nation Facing Danger." The report says: "If a hostile nation imposed a low-level education on the American people, this would be a cause for war." [as heard] Therefore, a low-level higher education to some nations is a cause for war.

In order to move to the issue of comparing...

[Saddam, interrupting] Dr. Humam, if you see that this 12 percent is not rapidly increasing, you should refer it to the circumstances of higher education. [words indistinct] Some of you went to school (?in accordance with your own will). Some of you, including the speaker, went to school (?against) the will of our families. This does not happen in America. [words indistinct] Now, many families push students to go to school, not in accordance with the student's own desire, but in accordance with the desire of their families, because of their view of culture and awakening. [words indistinct] Therefore, we should establish universities that can absorb [words indistinct]. However, you will see that this figure, 12, will increase, but will remain [words indistinct]. People will always make sacrifices to allow their sons to reach the highest levels of education. I believe that this is a duty at all levels, including the trade unions level and the highest political levels. Yes.

['Abd-al-Khaliq] Sir, what I am saying is that in order to speak about a balance between the doctorate and master studies, I would like to mention that the gap between the holders of doctorate and master degrees increased by 76 percent in the year 1990-1991 compared to 1988-1989. This leads me to speak about the balance between higher studies in the doctorate and master fields, whose figures are as follows:

In fact, although I tried to obtain these figures from the ministry, I collected them from the universities' documents. So I have come up with these figures. The total planned figure for all higher studies for 1991-1992 was 1,832 students. The number of those accepted was 1,207. This is because the plan was different from the actual fact. So, the number of those who were accepted was less than the planned figure, and the percentage was approximately 65 percent. The percentage of doctorate studies in these figures was only 13 percent. If we extract medical and humanitarian studies from this 13 percent, we can tell how many students joined our universities in the scientific and engineering fields. The proposed solution to this issue, in order to make a balance in higher studies, which are increasing rapidly in the field of master studies, in fact lies in the availability of the required number of teachers, which is a basic condition to begin doctorate studies in any field of speciality. Sometimes, the teachers belong to the cadre of the concerned university or college, and other times to the cadre of the section in this field of speciality. The nonavailability of this number is a major obstacle to opening doctorate studies. To overcome this, I believe that teachers can work in more than one college. A certain college can be chosen in which teachers from all other colleges give lectures required for doctorate studies in all fields of speciality. After finishing his term in this college, each student then can join the college at which his supervisor works, and thus, students can be distributed to all universities. In fact, this is not new. This method is recognized by the most advanced universities in the world; namely, the opening of doctorate studies in the universities where the required number of teachers is not available.

Moreover, there is another proposal; namely, that the colleges can complete the quorum of the required number of teachers from the researchers and scientific cadres in the state itself who do not belong to the higher education field, with the condition that...

[Saddam, interrupting] [words indistinct]

['Abd-al-Khaliq] The truth is that this is worrying [words indistinct] even if only temporarily, then this means that the balance between this 13 percent in the doctorate field and that of the master studies must change. In addition, we must open doctorate studies in Iraqi universities in which there are no fields of speciality at the doctorate level. Moreover, there is also the issue of incentives for students. It seems that one of the things that prevent the student from joining higher studies is that he could lose all his work privileges if he joins the university. This is why they do not go, particularly the qualified students. This is one of the problems for which solutions can be found.

This is a controversial issue which I believe the ministry should be very concerned about. Sir, the last point is....

[Saddam, interrupting] [words indistinct] because there is a break in education. A person might study for the master's degree, he will then return to his post in the government, and then return to school. However, any person would like to finish his studies without interruption. It is not easy for a person to adjust himself to being a student. When a person is prepared to be a student, the

break in his studies will make him lose enthusiasm. And when the student wants to resume his studies, after a break, he needs to process his paperwork once again [words indistinct]

['Abd-al-Khaliq] [words indistinct] In the world, students obtain the doctorate degree at an early age. The age of giving is between 27 or 28 and 45 when the person reaches the peak. After the age of 45, the person begins to pass on his experience rather than gain it. What happens here in Iraq, however, is that a person obtains a doctorate degree when he is 40 or more. At this age, the opportunities, in term of science, will be few. [words indistinct] scholarships should be for the outstanding students. We first take the engineers and specialties that we need. Your excellency agreed to this. When a person obtains his doctorate at the age of 28, he will have a good scientific experience by the age of 45. However, what happens in Iraq is the contrary. Those who obtain the doctorate degree here cannot have a scientific advantage or reach the peak in this field. Therefore, two or three years after obtaining the doctorate degree, the person will begin to search for relaxation and an easy life. This is one of the reasons why we do not have scientists here as the case is in the West. Therefore, I ask that the higher studies begin [words indistinct]. There must be no break in education. [words indistinct]

[Saddam] Do they not have military service?

['Abd-al-Khaliq] I have no idea.

[Saddam] There is nobody who does not perform military service. Their life there is prepared [words indistinct]. They perform military service, but they do not break their studies. [words indistinct]

['Abd-al-Khaliq] Scientific researches in universities are in a pathetic state. The ministry figures show that the number of teaching staff with the doctorate and master degrees is 9,010. I came out with this figure from documents in my possession. Each teacher is required to present at least one research paper per year.

This means that 9,000 research projects are done annually by the Iraqi universities in all areas of life—human, scientific, or others.

[Husayn] Is this figure valid?

['Abd-al-Khaliq] No, Sir.

[Husayn] [words indistinct] But is this being followed up so that we can be reassured that the teaching staff has made a feasible research [words indistinct] as they call it, or [words indistinct]?

['Abd-al-Khaliq] Sir, the figures I have show that there are not 9,000 but 6,841 researches by various universities for 1991/1992. This means there is [words indistinct] between the two figures.

[Husayn] From the minimum limit.

['Abd-al-Khaliq] Yes, from the minimum limit. According to my knowledge, every teacher has at least one research project per year. The problem does not lie in the number of reseach projects, but in the extent these projects serve the Iraqi society, headed by the development plans. This was one of the points I discussed with all the brother presidents of universities. I found out that all or most of the research projects, apart from those contracted with the military industrialization students—specifically the students of the military industrialization and perhaps the atomic energy, too, whose researches are fixed in agreement with the concerned ministries according to their needs, while the topics of all other research projects are selected by the teacher himself—are not generally concerned with the development difficulties facing the country, as the heads of universities emphasized to me. They are researches that may promote knowledge or express the teacher's desire, and so forth. This is really a big problem, sir, especially when we know that even the applied research may not necessarily have a chance to be applied in the field. A research project to solve a problem in a certain factory may be the solution proposed by the research projects and not the factory owner [words indistinct] or this might stop the production line for a period of time and this will harm his production plan. Even research dealing with realities may not necessarily be applied after its completion. What is the situation then if most research does not deal with the de facto situation of development? In fact, this [word indistinct] me to present the [words indistinct].

Studies on higher education and scientific research noted the weakness of university scientific research. From the study I was charged to conduct, I found that this weakness is due to lack of coordination between the universities on the one hand, and the economic and [word indistinct] sectors, particularly the industrial sector, on the other. This [words indistinct] a short while ago for not employing thousands of scientific [word indistinct] or benefiting from the results. Due to the rapid pace of industrial development and the introduction of modern technologies, particularly in activities connected with [word indistinct], the universities lagged behind. They did not only fail to keep up with world development, as I believe and as I have sensed, but also lagged behind the advanced technological standard reached by the industrial sector. This is the case although the universities themselves should be the generator of knowledge, science, and new technologies and the pioneer for industries in this domain.

I also believe that as a result of this, the ministry has lost big opportunities to market its research and find new resources in order to reinforce its financial resources, the scarcity of which it is complaining about. The truth is that my view on the experiment of mobilizing [tajahful] the industrial and oil sectors was not as it is now. In my opinion, this experiment has produced many positive and excellent things; foremost of which is that the results of the research went directly to the fields of practical and industrial implementation. On our level, as a Nuclear

Energy Authority, all the technical and scientific problems that we are now working on, are, we are trying to find out, not trying, but certainly they spring from the situation of the industrial installations and the situation of technology [word indistinct]. I believe that if the Higher Education Ministry was mobilized with the industrial and oil sectors in a [word indistinct] structure [words indistinct] this mobilization will help overcome the problems from which mainly the universities suffer, and will achieve integration between [words indistinct]. This will also make up the shortage of teachers, and compensate for foreign and scientific cadres. I believe that the scientific cadres that exist now in the industrial and oil fields can meet the needs of universities. These cadres enjoy many special characteristics, not only scientific characteristics, but also technological characteristics which can enable them to give lessons and examples of gaining experience based on the great experiences they have gained in the fields of building installations, factories, and technological facilities. When students make field tours of these factories, the students will get a better idea about linking production with study. This mobilization will also contribute to the objective of stopping student missions to foreign universities and make them study inside the country through reliance on the cadres of this sector [words indistinct].

This mobilization will also allow university teachers to interact with this new organizational structure, to develop his ability to do research, and gain new experience in the field of university scientific research. This will also encourage academic studies and give them a vivid example of field applications which are connected with technology in the oil sector. I believe that one can come up with a formula to achieve such mobilization. I would like to clarify the following point to the supervising minister, Lieutenant General Husayn Kamil Hasan: Regarding some ideas about the scientific on which we had made a study and presented to you upon your excellency's instructions, I would like to say that this study begins with the universities and training centers, and passes through research centers, operations and other design centers, industrialization centers, and factories. If any link in this chain was severed, I believe that this could lead to weak results. I believe that higher education must be mobilized with this organizational state of affairs to cover the entire chain. It should begin with training and end in the factory. Through this, we can resolve many problems facing both sides; the university and industry.

[Saddam] There has always been comparison between our universities and Western universities. Such a comparison is not wrong. However, in order to be a right one, it should be a comprehensive one. Regarding their scientific level, Western universities are the universities with which any university activity in any country can be compared with as well as with their progress.

[Saddam] However, we should not make any comparison without tracking its beginning and [words indistinct]. As I learned after questioning—and if my knowledge is inaccurate, correct me so that I will benefit—that the universities in the West in general are private, but are also helped by the government. Governments do not include in their investment plans all university needs; and not all the expenses of the universities are paid from the budget of the central government. The government, however, gives some aid. How is the aid presented? Is it through paying part of their spending, or in other forms? I do no know. You can ask and find answers for your benefit.

The standard of building and, sometimes, the equipment of many universities and [word indistinct] also, as well as many hospitals, in the West—as I learned after questioning—are below the standard of buildings and equipment in Iraqi hospitals. I met Iraqi patients whom I sent abroad for treatment. They came to thank me and told me that the hospitals there [words indistinct]. Some of the patients said that the Iraqi [word indistinct] treated me unjustly [words indistinct]; they say that these hospitals abroad are like the small section in [words indistinct].

Many of you studied in the West, and can speak about the advantages of its universities in comparison to (?Iraqi universities). This microphone, for example, will be disposed of after 20 years in a western university. But, here, it will be disposed of after three years only. There, also, there is concern about everything, about time, about the microphone used, teaching aids—about everything. This concern is demonstrated by the teaching staff and the university staff. The research there is active, contrary to what is here as presented by Dr. Humam. [words indistinct]

We cannot compare without showing the social factor and the main source of spending on universities. We cannot make a comparison without presenting the social factor, the level of development in terms of dealing with a certain issue or teaching, and the source of spending. The administration of a university there can see that the university [words indistinct]. Some of you might ask for authorities [words indistinct]; authority for spending. However, you might forget that the president of a university is the owner of the university; it is his own university. If the owner is not the president, a president with an academic degree is appointed while the owner is there. The president cannot spend money without the approval of the owner of the university. The money spent by the president there is from the money of the owner, not from his pocket. Therefore, when the owner of a university issues a decision to spend money, he will accurately calculate the returns for this spending. When the head of a department, the dean of a faculty, or the president of university wants to spend money, they are not spending from their own pockets. The decision made will not be as precise as the one made by the owner himself.

[Saddam] The other topic is research. Research is active in the West, but not here. Why do we go to universities and do research? We want to reach a level at which we

can apply research work, or a major part of it. Can a university be active in researching if the teacher and the university administration do not financially profit from research? I do not think so. [words indistinct] Hence, let us link research and profit. Research could make a profit if we apply the previous way—which we had hoped would succeed but did not—by which the state would pay for the research. We have seen the state pay for research that was nonexistent. The state paid, but there was no gain. Hence, let us link research and profit. This linkage is not made by talking about the state's support for the [word indistinct], but rather through known and protected channels. If someone wants to do research on industry, the person who is concerned with industry must pay for it. The director general will ask him: You paid for this research, where is its application? If he answers: I have not applied it, the director general will ask him: Then why did you pay for it? He will sit with the researcher and tell him: I want you to come to a certain factory for a week and study a certain problem. I want you to do research on how to solve this problem. When he solves it [words indistinct].

Moreover, research cannot be active in the private sector when the private sector is backward in the industrial fields. If it is backward in the industrial field, then how can there be activity in research and open channels between the private industrial activity and universities, or between private agricultural activity and universities and the private services, because it does not have a wide services activity, for example, and it is not responsible for running trains in Iraq, in order for it to do research at the university on this topic to improve its gains and for the university to benefit? Hence, in order for the universities to develop in the field of research, they must have (?application) channels on a contractual basis with state organs.

What I mean by contractual is the following: The Agriculture Ministry, for example, says that it wants someone to produce budding potatoes. Others would tell the Agriculture Ministry that this requires either lending them money or paying 40 percent of the value of the contract allocated for practical purposes, and that the Agriculture Ministry should not ask them about the money. And the 40 percent will make a profit of 100,000 dinars. This could be done without any result. But this way the Agriculture Ministry will get to know who the best researchers in the field are. Consequently, when the Agriculture Ministry wants something, it will know how to choose the people it deals with. This holds true for manufacturing medicine. It also applies to military industry. In several fields, a university does research. They do research about what is happening in Southeast Asia. If we were an advanced state, we would be interested in having a strategy that deals with the interests of Iraq or the Arab nation in Southeast Asia. The Foreign Ministry has indeed financed research work by universities in this field. Since we are not a major power, however, and because we do not have interests [words indistinct] in Southeast Asia and the strategy of interests there, [word indistinct] you see the Foreign Ministry asking universities to do research on it. But Britain, France, and America ask for this. [words indistinct] That is why universities are incapable of [words indistinct], and their research activity remains about certain issues. But now universities can do real research and work on contract and maintain an open channel to benefit themselves and the state.

There is a real, serious trend on the part of the state to develop agriculture. There is a real development and a real trend in the field of industry. When agriculture and industry develop, services must also develop; ports must develop; transportation and communications must develop. So development becomes broader. The state will need [words indistinct]. I expect the private sector to develop in the next five years. So it will really need research at the level of universities. It also needs (?efforts) by signing contracts with retirees, or it might need their work and experience. But certainly the private sector now little accommodates such people. Even at this rate of accommodation, we must (?hire them). Without great help from us, everything in the private sector has gains, such as giving expertise in the field of agriculture, consultation, and everything else. This is good. So, without invoking all these facts, and this requires introducing a pattern of usefulness as if part of us works in the private sector [words indistinct] universities.

What is it now, other than the general national competition, that requires that Baghdad University become more developed than Mosul University, or the other way around? Nothing. Teachers, not only out of their national feeling, are keen not to give some people even [words indistinct]. Some universities in the West accept some teachers [words indistinct]. There is a certain pattern of activities in which they grant facilities to students who can pay. This is a (?new) phenomenon [words indistinct].

What is it that prevents the teacher from doing so? If the official in charge of the university or the university owner discovers that a certain teacher has granted an academic degree in a manner that is detrimental to the name of the university, he will (?fire) the teacher because this will affect him. When the level of his university declines, the number of people who join such a university will drop. His revenues will also drop. Do we have such a thing here? It also exists. The university president [words indistinct] all from the state. It is true that patriotic fervor [words indistinct], but what is required is to nourish patriotic fervor with a law, a system [preceding word in English] as they call it in the West, an action system, channels, an organization so as to last. At this stage, this generation has a high patriotic zeal. That is, it says: Let me live in dignity and I will be ready to work day and night so that our society, [word indistinct], and country will rise and so that we will emerge proud and dignified and guarantee our people's future following this unjust and [word indistinct] aggression. But are these concepts alone enough to achieve the same results for us after 20 years in industry, agriculture,

universities, and elsewhere? I say no. They alone are not enough. Although they are essential, they should be [word indistinct] it with a certain system under which one feels direct responsibility, some of which is linked to the daily bread. The university professor, whether he is a college dean or in an institute or a president, all feel [word indistinct]. This means there is some sort of activity that is based on the direct returns they get, in addition to the state's support. When his university's level drops, less students will join it. If the number of students joining Salah-al-Din Univeristy is less than the number of students joining Mosul University, this will inevitably reflect negatively on the salary the teacher at (?Mosul) University will get. [as heard] This means the salaries [words indistinct] the state spends on him, but there is an additional salary the teacher gets as a result of his activity in research and [word indistinct] students. He gets money for his activity in the level of success and performance and other matters which you certainly know and can [word indistinct]. If this does not happen, [words indistinct]. But since this [words indistinct] because we are correctly thinking about it and reach correct results and decide, so why do we not do it? [words indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker believed to be Higher Education Minister 'Abd-al-Razzaq al-Hashimi] Mr. President, brothers [indistinct words]. This (?leads) us to a very important problem, which is the problem of higher education. Mr. President, I will be very brief. The brother university presidents hear me. I believe that the problem of higher education and universities was diagnosed a long time ago. The problems are specified very concisely in the document on reforming the system. The issue is one of requirements Dr. Humam ['Abd-al-Khaliq, chief of the Iraqi Atomic Energy Authority] studied in France. Let us skip America. If we consider Europe, we have two examples, England and France. France, Mr. President, intervenes with its full weight in higher education. Universities do not pay one penny. About 25 percent of the entire budget goes to universities. But as for England—Mr. President we have unsolvable problems—Oxford, great as it is, when it [words indistinct] higher education fees and helps them now. Mr. President, all of Oxford with all its specializations equals one-half of the Faculty of Management and Economy. I have 8,000 students in the Faculty of Management and Economy. All of Oxford cis only made up of 3,000 students. Then, how can I improve higher education? Therefore, at this meeting I ask your excellency to specify points and to emerge with decisive options with regard to the educational system.

I will go beyond university education. Yes. The research issue. Mr. President, there are limited requirements. Brother Humam has noted that. There has been good cooperation between the military industrialization sector and al-Basrah University, Baghdad University, the Technological Unity, and Mosul University within the limits of existing professors.

Another point, Mr. President, why do we view research work as an issue of industry? Yes, industry is important. [words indistinct] some agriculture and some energy. Humanities and social sciences constitute 70 percent of the university. Where are other research papers? The studies Humam talked about in his paper—with my respect for him as a brother and a friend—and in his latest remark are self-contradictory. This is because the Ministry of Planning cannot specify the society's needs for higher education. [words indistinct] Then, how do you expect universities and the ministry to make plans? The socialist sector, (?until recently), and the private sector have been unable to specify their needs. Absolutely. Yes. Neither have the state departments, with the exception of military industrialization, and to some extent atomic energy. For example, we have been engaged in arguments with the Oil Ministry for three years. Shall we (?expand) the oil department or not? They could not answer. How many oil engineers do we have? Where are the research papers requested by the Oil Ministry from universities? Mr. President, the state departments are unable to specify their needs. Further, the Industrialization Ministry, military industrialization, and to some extent the energy sector do not constitute the whole state. Where are the research papers that the Health Ministry requested from universities? On the contrary, the Health Ministry [words indistinct] the medicine faculty. The brother university presidents are here and listening. Mr. President, within its capabilities, the University of Technology has set an outstanding example through its cooperation with military industrialization. However, what about methods of application? Here Dr. Hashim [not further identified] is listening. An engineering student may seek applications through thankful cooperation with military industrialization. However, in some instances, our students are not given the opportunity to apply to institutes. How are we (?graduating) engineers? This is what I need to know. What is the percentage of Master's holders to doctorate holders? Mr. President, our basic problem is the weakness of the teaching cadre. Let us be clear. Seventy percent of the cadre of the (?new) universities that have been established upon decrees are assistant professors. How can we [word indistinct] higher education? Seventy percent are assistant professors. Yes, we have scientists of chemistry and physics at the University of Technology, al-Basrah University, and al-Mustansiriyah University. But how many? For six to seven years, we and the under secretary of the Ministry of Higher Education have been seeking to initiate a master's or doctorate program in mathematics. But that was not possible. We do not have the means. We have prepared a list of requirements. My reform paper is clear. Mr. President, there must be thoughts and requirements. Dr. Humam says universities are passive. In long conferences that began from [word indistinct], the brother university presidents discussed the paper from top to bottom. In 1989, we needed 3,077 at the grade of instructor and up [word indistinct]. To some extent, we can contribute to the national cadre. However, in other areas, this is not possible. This seems to be a vicious circle. We cannot

dispense with the major universities. Let us be clear. We thank Lieutenant General Husayn [Kamil Hasan, Saddam's adviser] as he gave us scholarships [words indistinct] when Dr. Sa'dun [not further identified] went to him. Unless a constant scholarship policy is devised from now until the end of the century at any cost, Iraqi universities will not be up to the challenge. Mr. President, the university is not made up of electricity and military industrialization students only. The university as a whole falls short of what is required especially in the field of humanities and (?medicine). This is a basic issue. Therefore, I believe the state should intervene with all its weight in education exactly as it did in the field of military industrialization and energy. Afterward, other matters follow, such as financial resources. We do have good professors, but they are few, Mr. President. (?Ask) the brother university professors. Universities cannot live on research work, any research work. Research work is limited. Since 1975, the University of Technology has not been able to establish one building. It has been making requests since 1975, but it has no buildings and it is in a miserable situation. This although all hope is pinned on the University of Technology through its coordination with military industrialization and others. Technical institutes are suffering. In his paper, Dr. Humam said no word about technical education, which is the hope of Iraq. Technical education should begin in secondary school and end at the university. Technical education is the most important field, which he did not talk about.

Therefore, the question is that of human requirements, of material requirements. It is a question of philosophy. Mr. President, we must define this philosophy now. I am going to be more daring and present a seven-point program. As an ordinary citizen—now I am not active—as a former university professor with 16 years experience, I believe that if these seven points are not realized, the university will not survive. When do we think of the university? Let us go to the university. We have a problem in military industrialization. Where is this university?

Mr. President, the requirements of the university—the moral and prestigious requirements—do not exist. I am speaking frankly. There is a brain drain and this is very (?true). There is an internal brain drain; an internal exile. The professor is withdrawn and broken. He suffers from boredom. If the professor remains in Iraq he will not be able to provide anything. The problem is not that America will take them. We call this foreign brain drain. Is this brain drain the result of the U.S. aggression? It has been diagnosed for long time. The document paper and the previous conferences. [sentence as heard] The brain drain and suffering of the [word indistinct] of our needs. The social and economic status of the university professor has deteriorated. What do you expect of him? We give as much, that is all right. How many allow us .... [changes thought] The social status, the scientific position, and the prestigious position is what we speak of in Europe. Let Dr. Humam tell us about the status of the professor in France. Let Dr. Ja'far tell me what the status of the professor in Oxford is. It is true that he wears a gown, and such things, but what is the importance of the professor in British society?

Mr. President, this question should be decided. We are awaiting Your Excellency's directives. You are the leader and the president.

Mr. President, university education will never survive, [words indistinct] all the states in the world—Arab and foreign—have one ministry; the ministry of education. This separation in fact is artificial. When I get high school graduates, I greatly suffer because of the way they are. I greatly suffer in order to make the correction [previous word in English] but I am not able. The system, particularly in the third world state. [sentence as heard] We do not give only knowledge but education as well. Our teaching process is first and foremost an educational one. To separate between the two parts is very serious. The two ministries must merge, in one form or another.

I am not going to talk very long and exploit Your Excellency's kindness, but the seven points are:

Establishing the Ministry of Education. Here we must begin to correct higher education and the entire educational system. The two ministries should be merged. The Industry and Minerals Ministry has four under secretaries. There could be three under secretaries: one for general education, one for technical education. Mr. President, technical education will control all of Iraq's [word indistinct] unending. I would like Your Excellency to decide on this matter. Exceptional care of the student must be taken. The student is not a question of stages. The student is the material for higher education. The student is bored, has no trust in the future, has no clear vision of the future. We cannot [word indistinct].

Therefore, the second point will be the exceptional care of the student, considering admission as a conditional and not an acquired right. Let me explain. Mr. President, there is a basic question. We must make a choice. There is a difference between the society's education and the Ministry of Higher Education which produces experts who will take care of the development process. When graduating people, we must aim to produce people who carry out definite works to build the society. To produce educated people is not the prerogative of the university alone but of all the establishments [words indistinct] another question. When I produce a good engineer, he will go to military industrialization in order to build. But if all universities are open [sentence incomplete as heard]. Open admission destroyed the Iraqi universities. With its resources [words indistinct], the university cannot produce what the leader wants from it regardless of what the brothers say. This is because they have no requirements. Our requirements are neither human nor material.

Therefore, we agree on education. However, to graduate specialists we need material and human requirements. From the laboratories.... [changes thought] Let us take

the University of Technology. It is a small, old building. What do we want from the president of the University of Technology? In fact [word indistinct] this will equal a number of things to Lt. Gen. Husayn who will give us a microscope or something.

Therefore, there should be a system [previous word in English]. This is necessary but I sincerely believe that until the end of the century, the state must use its [word indistinct] because our education is (?official). Now they have taken into consideration the British or the U.S. experiment. This is premature because we have not established higher education on its true basis. I am not saying that there should be contracts but this is within certain limits and had not been of use except [word indistinct] and to some extent the atomic energy. The remainder is.... [changes thought] It is true they did 6,000 researches. But all of them are educational in nature—history, geography, and law. What is the use of the law? There is a consultative office for Dr. 'Abd-al-Razzaq. [Words indistinct] the consultative office of the lawyers association. Why do you want to put us out of work? Where can one go? Therefore its financing by the society must be limited. This is all right to depend on private financing for higher education, I do not believe so. There are printing, workshops, and other things. Dr. Mazin has done many things, the other doctor has done something else. But this is only limited. All of our universities have contacts with the state. But what [words indistinct] Mr. President? [Words indistinct] these universities are not doing anything, from Mosul University to al-Basra University.

On this occasion, in fact, it is good that Mosul University was given three million, but the militant university which is in danger is al-Basrah University. No one has paid attention to al-Basrah University. Al-Basrah University since two years [word indistinct] neither the teachers [word indistinct] nor the situation. No one has paid attention to al-Basrah University, nor the new universities whose cadres are of teachers and assistants.

Therefore, the fourth point I am presenting: I wish to receive the unlimited financial support from your excellency for the universities. All the state's weight [word indistinct].

The fifth point is supporting and developing technical education. Technical education is very important, and it represent a new field of education and has the potential that within two years, in fact, it can [sentence incomplete as heard]. This technical education, Your Excellency the President should begin since the secondary stage and should be linked with the institutes and should have access to the universities. This is what we have approved recently, but they did not accept, why? I don't know. Lieutenant General Husayn has a good experience which is the institute's authority.

Now, Your Excellency the President, the problem of Baghdad University will not be resolved unless it is divided—like Paris University—into three or four universities. The question of Baghdad University will not be resolved, neither the universities that the doctor has not referred to—the size of the university is very important. Now we have had a plan since 1989, the al-Basrah University 15,000, al-Mustansiriyah 15,000 or 20,000, and Mosul [sentence incomplete as heard] We have decided the numbers. Now Baghdad University, according to my information, since 1988-1989 is 56,000 and several thousands in higher education. Higher education, Your Excellency the President, because the researcher wants research for researching purposes. It is all for social motives. A big number of people are holding their master's certificates as social cards. His father or grandfather are rich, or wants to marry, then he has a master's degree in history. Dr. Humam says we have to increase [words indistinct].

[Saddam] [words indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] Your Excellency, says transfer the programs from the developed universities. I give an example, and the president of Baghdad University is present here. We have had only one philosophy department in the whole of Iraq since 1965. Three quarters of the subjects have been canceled in the philosophy department, why? Because there are no teachers. There are no teachers in Greek, modern, and 19th century philosophies. All of these have changed into al-Ghazali [Muslim philosophers] because some teachers have retired. Therefore, we cannot put forward advanced syllabi because we have no cadres. The curriculum, Your Excellency the President, is not only through transferring, but the curriculum is through implementation. A curriculum without a good teacher is useless. The teacher is the one who interacts, works with the student, and engages in continuous dialogue. We admit that we have a weakness in the teaching staff. Your excellency has taught us to be frank, and we have to define, and say this is black and this is white. We have a weakness in staff. Yes, there are scientists in the Iraqi universities of whom we are proud of but I want to know their percentage. I want to know their figures in al-Anbar, in al-Kufah and I want to [sentence incomplete as heard] Let them tell me the percentage. Then the universities are not only for chemistry and electricity. We are lagging behind, and even in law we are lagging behind, even in law which your excellency refers to as our judicial family. Now Baghdad University and the law faculty are lagging behind in law.

The last point, Your Excellency the President, is the setting up of an organ responsible for supervising university and educational affairs. There will be no future for planning and follow up without this organ. The subject of independence of the universities. Your Excellency the President, the independence of universities will not be more dangerous than the independence of the judiciary. The supervisory organ has been present in Iraq since 50 years ago and it played its role. The supervisory and follow-up is there even in England and Dr. Majid knows this. They are being questioned—even in the

private universities—very hard on creativity and administration. And this [words indistinct] Thatcher, when she was minister of higher education. Without supervision and follow-up, we also made [words indistinct] in 1988 a head of supervisory organ who has no employees and who sits in front me [word indistinct] Dr. 'Abd-al-Razzak. There must be a supervisory organ.

If your excellency permits there are four.... [changes thought] seven, yes. Seven, before we go out of this hall, I want from your excellency to unify the education establishment immediately. Second, in fact, (defining?) the close requisites, the extraordinary care for students, the unlimited financial support for the universities, supporting and developing technical education, start dividing Baghdad University, setting up a supervisory organ that has high qualitative and quantitive efficiency.

Thank you your excellency the president and I have great honor to be always the faithful soldier of Leader Saddam Husayn, and thank you.

[Saddam] [words indistinct] Of course our meeting here is to know, first to provide a full description of what do we have and all that affects it, whether positive or negative. Then we isolate the negative effects and tackle them. Everything can been seen and can be tackled. The material side can be dealt with materially, and the spiritual side can be dealt with spiritually, everything according to its potential and capabilities.

After that, we say that this is what we have. These are the (?seeds) that [words indistinct] in the future divided by time. The future [words indistinct] far, and another part annually. [Words indistinct] as part of this time. We determine this and determine the problems. We then say that this is what we have and this is what we want, which is certainly better than what we have. If we want to (?give preference to) what we want, we must [words indistinct] which is within our national boundaries and outside our [words indistinct].

As for merging the two ministries into one ministry or keeping them separate, we can cite many examples. I am not sure about this, since I do not follow what happens when ministries merge anywhere or when they remain separate. However, I would like to remind you that any measurement we want to apply to ourselves should be taken within the entire context. Someone once said that so-and-so major state has seven ministries, while we have more ministries. But we should not forget that every company manager is a head of state in his state, and the task of these ministries is to organize strategically how to render services to the company or any private activity, and how to draw up a strategy to benefit from the activity of companies to achieve high national income in its country.

Anyone, for example in Asia or Africa, [words indistinct] but we [words indistinct] because every ministry is asked to render a service, exactly as if it were a private sector, on the one hand, and plan how to help private activity, on the other. Of course, in the past, it did not help private activity; it was a burden to it. Now, private activity [words indistinct]. So the universities spread throughout England, which are run by one ministry according to the information of [words indistinct] are merged with (?secondary) education, also according to information. At any rate, let us take state X as an example. Every secondary school has its own administration which makes decisions, develops things, admits and refuses students. The administration is important. Every university has an entire administration, as we have just said. So [words indistinct] one ministry is not something strange, but when one ministry runs [addressing one of the audience]: I think, how many millions, Dr.? [word indistinct] and elementary education, I think more than two million, isn't this so? What? Four million in elementary education? Okay, add to this secondary education and university education. So all these ministries which we have are incapable of running the affairs of Iraq. [words indistinct] I cannot say. All these ministries run the affairs of Iraq with one [word indistinct]. There is a long distance between these ministries and what we have said. If it is said that from 18 million Iraqis, one ministry runs the affairs of five million Iraqi youth, who are the great (?rockets) in their way of thinking and energy. What will happen? Certainly, we will [word indistinct]. But when in universities, a professor finds that instead of 56,000 students, this number is divided to make up three universities, if we can provide them with the necessary requirements, logically and out of experience, I would say that whenever the number of students in a class are less and whenever the number of people who are governed by a certain party responsible for administration is less, this will improve the quality. This is out of practical experience and a logical thing.

I do not object to it, but there remains the issue of requirements. They are the same requirements we are discussing in connection with our present situation. Nevertheless, discussion of these requirements remains open in light of the available capabilities. Execution is not always right nor is separation [inshitar] always right. Each case should be studied alone. From our administrative and productive experiences, we found that separation sometimes activates things and at other times wastes efforts outside the framework of the concerned department. The two cases are possible. Which of the two applies to Baghdad University? Do either of the two apply to Mosul or Irbil Universities [words indistinct]? Now we are facing a bitter reality represented in the fact that we are a country and people besieged by world forces of darkness and by those who responded to pressures or became subservient to these forces. This is the true situation. We did not fabricate this. Therefore, if we can not [words indistinct] for reasons beyond our will—because this description is realistic—shall we say that we will no longer be able to feed ourselves as long as the enemy is cutting off food supplies to us? The answer is no. Now that the enemy has cut off our food supply, we have to produce food in this country. Shall we say that after the siege we cannot develop industrially? The

answer is no. After being besieged, industry should develop faster than it was supposed to develop before the siege. [words indistinct] Therefore, we have to improve higher education under the siege. We have to promote higher education under the siege with our present capabilities and with what we can develop in terms of capabilities. This is the slogan that is in line with our situation. The target should remain that of making intense efforts to open any possible venue for scholarships when dealing with all international institutions with which we can cooperate in this regard. This is so because the siege no longer has laws. It has no laws. Well, in the world there are always people who should make sacrifices for mankind. It seems that God Almighty has ordained that the Iraqis sacrifice not only for their own sake and their nation, whose arena and number are greater than ours, but also for the sake of all mankind. All these laws will fall. What value remains for the United Nations? What value remains for the Security Council? [Words indistinct] who have no interest in these [word indistinct] resolutions, say that all these [word indistinct] are weak, valueless designations after America has been able to impose its will on those who responded to [word indistinct]. Perhaps God wished for the good of all mankind by this sacrifice. Thus, we have to seek [words indistinct]. Which university can receive 20 of our students, for example, and be patient with us? [Words indistinct] or we can pay them from our foreign debts in their country. We try to [word indistinct] all this, but we concentrate on our main effort. The doctor himself said that he manufactures and civil industrializaiton (?expands). It is not they who say military industrializaiton [word indistinct]. [laughter] He works in civil industrialization and at the same time delivers his lectures at his university. If necessary, he will go (?by plane) to deliver his lectures and return to his unversity. Dr. Humam himself works in industry, the field of atomic energy, and delivers lectures. Of course, [words indistinct] what it means. It means that he prepares his writings or takes down notes for a lecture before delivering it. Apart from this, I would like to say that higher education should be on this kind of level of importance. Should the circumstances dictate, even the president of the [word indistinct] should not hesitate to deliver a lecture because we do not want our sons to be adversely affected. If we receive no backing from higher education, [words indistinct] not because we have no desire to do so but because no support is extended by mankind. This sums up our situation. We have to [word indistinct] and we can [word indistinct]. They are keeping the blockade on us in order to extinguish our light even in our eyes and consciences [words indistinct].

[Dr. Mazin Muhammad 'Ali Jum'ah] Sir, the leader president: I am Dr. Mazin Muhammad 'Ali Jum'ah, president of the Technical Institutes Commission. Mr. President: I would like to talk about the importance of technical education and how it might contribute to future ideas about higher education in general—universities and institutes. To start with, Mr. President, I would like to give some brief statistics and information about the structure of the labor force in Iraq. Perhaps Dr. Humam has seen some of these statistics. According [words indistinct] to the structure of 1987.

Specialized university graduates make up 10 percent of this structure. Technical institute graduates represent 6.3 percent. Skilled workers—graduates of (?high) schools or preparatory schools—represent 16.6 percent. Semiskilled workers—and this is a very serious defect in the labor force structure, one that is, certainly, being taken into consideration by our sectors—represent 66.6 percent, of which 20 percent hold elementary school certificates, and 46.6 percent are even below the elementary school level. This is, generally, the structure of the labor force in Iraq.

As your excellency said, we still have a long way to go in terms of preparing technical and scientific cadres. The slogan of "Seek Learning From Cradle to Grave" is, indeed, true and [words indistinct].

From these statistics, sir, we find that since their establishment, Iraqi universities have graduated 310,000 students in various scientific and humanitarian fields. In the past, there was emphasis on humanitarian and administrative studies. This was encouraged by colonialism, which sought to keep us away from technology, science, and studies that might develop the society in the future.

We have 151,000 graduates from technical institutes. The technical institutes were established during the era of the revolution [words indistinct]. The dean of the Technical Institutes Commission was established as part of Baghdad University in 1969, following the blessed revolution. Scattered institutes were brought together under one administration. This took place only in Baghdad. A dean was set up, and it then joined Baghdad university and started to develop. In 1972, we became independent from universities, and we were turned into an institute. The establishment continued to grow.

This kind of education was honored by your excellency's personal supervision in the seventies. Studies were presented to the Institute Affairs Committee on how technical learning in Iraq should be. The first integrated plan for technical education, in fact, was laid down and approved by the Planning Council in 1975. It was an integrated vision of how this pattern of education should proceed. We periodically revise this plan, making modifications and corrections as dictated by the requirements of the stage. The July 1981 jump, which your excellency also attended, was a great and effective one; [word indistinct] was laid down, and technical education took this course. The commission, which was an establishment at that time, made another big move in 1985: It reviewed specializations, merging some and closing down others, and [word indistinct]. In 1987, and, lastly in 1989, there were other moves as outlined in the reform document on higher education in both its university and technical aspects. This was an effective and scientific development through which we studied in

detail everything related to this plan. Detailed plans were drawn up, and we are now implementing them. There has been a regional plan for technical education since it started. This is a cohesive plan drawn up by the commission in cooperation with the institutes. It is being implemented in al-Basrah, in Mosul, and so on. We are talking about an integrated network that has a central administration. Any plan [words indistinct] is, in fact a central plan for the whole technical education. It governs technical education in Iraq, or indeed, it is part of the higher education policy, because there are institutes belonging to other ministries, about which we will explain our views, time permitting.

So, Mr. President, technical education has developed from a very modest beginning and a limited number of learners. While the number of students in 1969 was not more than 1,000, we now have 62,195 students in 29 institutes in all Iraqi governorates. This is a great (?achievement]; there is a polytechnic in every governorate. Under these difficult circumstances, the sons of those governorates can join these polytechnics. There indeed have been cases when students left the more-demanding universities to institutes because we [words indistinct].

Through all these efforts, sir, we managed to gather 151,000 graduates in technical education. In fact, [words indistinct] we find that in the world [words indistinct] supposed to have three to four technical institute graduates for every 20-40 skilled laborers. This is the labor structure [words indistinct]. This sir, differs from one sector to another, from one industry to another. In the electronic industry, for instance, the ratio becomes (?one or two) technicians to every five skilled laborers, because this very delicate industry needs more attention by technicians and specialists.

These are the [words indistinct] of the doctor; listen to them and do your best to achieve them. We need a person that does the job of five; [words indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] Lieutenant General 'Amir [Hammudi al-Sa'di] is also close to this industry and knows exactly what it requires.

[Jum'ah] But again, sir, this is a guideline, which we follow to see how far or close our target is, and how and where our future efforts should be directed. These are the ideas I am proposing so that we may benefit in this respect. This being the case, sir, we believe that the structure of the labor force in Iraq, now and in the very near future, is distorted and turned upside down. We do not have the cadre that we are supposed to have. This requires that we direct our future inclinations toward technical education. This type of education has many advantages, not only for the state, but also for the entire society, especially that we, as a state, are seeking to entrench our Iraqi citizen, make him able to fix his television set or repair the air conditioner in his car. We need medical laboratory technicians capable of conducting accurate tests in hospitals; we need dental technicians. These sir, are the specializations we talk about in the Technical Institute Commission. In the 29 institutes throughout Iraq, there are 52 specializations offered by 201 technical departments. All these specializations, in fact, serve the state, the society, and ordinary citizens.

[Unidentified speaker] Perhaps, Mr. President, we saw how technicians, although they were rare, played great roles when industry and industrialization boomed in the eighties and entered into sophisticated industries. The role of the technician was important and vital, and we were involved in joint projects with the Military Industrialization Organization at that time. For the first time in Iraq, Mr. President, we created new, untraditional educational patterns.

Lieutenant General Husayn [Kamil Hasan] is here, and he knows that in 1988-1989 we needed large numbers of technicians in the fields of mechanics, electricity, and chemical industries. We needed about 10,000 technicians. We were not able to absorb this figure in the existing institutes. Ten of the currently existing 29 institutes, sir, were established from 1988 onward, during the war. We introduced untraditional patterns through the so-called sandwich [last word in English] courses—or alternative education. In those courses, the student would study the theoretical part for six months, and practice in the factory for another six months. He would then go to work in accordance with a program prepared by us and the Industry Ministry—in thermal plants, [word indistinct], and other sectors related to the industry.

Those courses were useful: Instead of needing 4,000 seats every year we needed only 2,000. While a group of learners serves in factories, another learns at the institute; the two groups then change places. So, there are untraditional patterns that we can employ, and we have already started this at the Technical Institute Commission. But we should expand.

However, as Dr. Mundhir said, we faced some problems, such as when we took the students to the industry, to the assembly line. For instance, the man in charge of the assembly line would say, I am responsible here, and this is a trainee who, although can work as a skilled workers, may hinder production; he is not as useful as a full timer. So, the trainee may be deprived of some skills that he directly needs. But this education pattern exists in the developed countries; they very much encourage it as it produces efficient technicians from which industry, in particular, can benefit. The technician can be persuaded, or he may be convinced, to accept the work if likes the job and its future.

Sir, we have seen how, during the seventies, when there was a shortage of technicians, we were obliged to bring in foreign companies to execute our [word indistinct] plans. There were not enough Iraqi engineers and technicians. Technical education began after the revolution in 1969. The number of graduates that could be used in industry and other sectors was very limited. In the seventies, therefore, the role of foreign technicians was greater. However, as of the eighties, Iraqi technicians began to work and play their roles in industry. In the nineties, sir, especially during the reconstruction stage, they proved

that they are highly capable. Now we are conducting research, in cooperation with the parties that were responsible for reconstruction, on the role of technicians during the stage of reconstruction.

[Unidentified speaker] Sir, with your permission, I will be brief to give others a chance to speak. The ratio of acceptance in higher education is 1 to 1; that is, one student goes to university and one goes to an institute. If this ratio is maintained, there will be a big shortage of graduates. We propose that we set a target—and in fact we have a plan—for the year 2,000; namely, one student goes to university and two go to technical institutes to study courses needed by the state and the society. This, of course, [words indistinct] and we have detailed plans for the requirements, whether in terms of buildings, equipment, or laboratories. Some of these, certainly, can be made available locally, and our mujahid comrades in military industrialization are trying to do this because it is part of their jobs. Some other requirements, such as those needed for medical education, need to be provided by the Ministry of Health. In 1988, 14 institutes of medical education joined the Technical Institutes Commission. If we set this as a target, I believe, we will be assisting our colleagues at universities to reduce the number of accepted students. We can [word indistinct] the number of students. Preparations takes two years, sir. Instead of having students study for four years at universities, we can take students every two years, thus doubling the number of graduates. Other requirements, sir, are related to the technical student himself.

[Saddam] These numbers, [words indistinct] from 1:1 to 2:1, and then [words indistinct]. Is it sufficient? Do you believe that [words indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] Sir, it is not enough. I gave your excellency an idea about the gap existing in the numbers required in the society and state, particularly in the society. We do not have to appoint this graduate. We are not forced to appoint a graduate of air conditioning, electronics, computers, or even legal administration. We do not have to appoint him. He will find his own way.

[Saddam] Nor is it binding that he should be appointed.

[Speaker] Exactly. He, qualified, should find his way. The state carried out its duty to the citizen by taking a preparatory school graduate qualified for no future profession and qualifying him in two years according to scientific, disciplinary, and national rules and graduating him after two years as a person qualified in a certain field and capable of making his way in the society, and not necessarily in the state. The state can then, if it wishes, bring him or tempt him to work with it as it is doing now. It is now touring areas to sign contracts with graduates. It gives privileges and the graduate will examine the work installation to decide which one is better or nearer to his place. Certainly, Mr. President, if we prepare, train, and qualify him well, he will be able to work in the society, particularly in the private sector. He himself will open an air conditioning workshop.

[Saddam] Another question. Is the number [words indistinct], other than the capabilities [words indistinct]? You are qualified with respect to self-sufficiency [words indistinct].

[Speaker] Sir, the cadre required by technological education is two types: the teaching cadre and the technical cadre. Practical lessons constitute 70 percent of the curriculum. Also the technical and [word indistinct] play a big role. Now there is a shortage in the teaching cadre. The percentage now is 1 to 26. In some specializations there is one teacher for every 26 students. The regular cadre is one for every 15. We are now operating with a very large shortage in cadres. We are filling this gap by bringing lecturers from the state departments. They are recommended for transfer from one place to another. I send them from Baghdad to al-Dawrah for two or three days. The law [words indistinct] one teacher for every 40 or 50 students, especially the medical ones because all of them will be absorbed by the [word indistinct] Ministry. We have initially agreed with the minister to transfer [words indistinct]. What is the privilege, Mr. President, which prompts a graduate of mechanical engineering to take up a post in al-Shatrah. My institutes exist in the capital cities of the governorates and other institutes in (al-Hawizah), al-'Amarah, al-Shatrah, al-Nasiriyah, Karbala', and all governorates. Some of them were agricultural institutes and we transformed them. [words indistinct] he has choices. A master's degree in mechanical engineering [words indistinct]. I do not know why [words indistinct] the same certificate in the technical institutes, workers in the technical institutes, only 30 percent while their peers in the university with the same certificate and same appointment qualifications, scientific promotion, and coverage by the university service law. We have no other laws. It is the law of the Higher Education Ministry and the university service law that govern us. Nevertheless, this gets 30 percent and the other [words indistinct].

[Saddam] [words indistinct].

[Speaker] Sir, we follow the Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry.

[Saddam] Does the one in an institute make the same effort made by the one [words indistinct]?

[Speaker] Yes. Sir, very honestly and frankly, and I am speaking before the brothers, the answer is yes if not more. I request him to go down to the workshop. Another colleague who graduated from the same university and same [words indistinct] does not go down to the workshop. I have [words indistinct].

[Saddam] What is the answer?

[Unidentified speaker] Currently, [words indistinct].

[Saddam] Another answer.

[Unidentified speaker] In my opinion, there will be no centers of attraction in institutes to appoint the teaching staff from those holding the master's degree in particular

because they will prefer to go to the university instead of going to the scientific institutes.

[Saddam] And if the university becomes equal to the institutes, will this mean that they will go to the institutes and [word indistinct] the university?

[Speaker] He might go to the institutes in search of a better chance in terms of training and work.

[Saddam] But this will not influence his cadre.

[Speaker] Yes, it will not affect his cadre.

[Unidentified speaker] The subject is the student himself. When the student joins us, he feels frustrated. Such a feeling does not exist when he joins the university. This is documented. It is due to social reasons. The Iraqi family wants its son to first try to be a doctor, if not then an engineer. All students want to go to the university. When he joins technological studies at the institute, the student feels frustrated. The main reason for some is that they believe, and this is a fact, that technological education at the institute is the end of the road after which all future opportunities are closed. But the one who goes to any faculty at the university—administration, agriculture—even if he had no desire to study that branch will feel and say that in the future he can pursue the master's or doctorate degree. This is a social issue. Regarding us, [words indistinct]. As for the percentage of people joining the institutes, Mr. President, we take 28,500 from 31,000, for example.

[Saddam] And the rest. Where do they go?

[Speaker] They go to other colleges.

[Saddam] They will not go to the universities.

[Speaker] No, certainly they will not go there. They might go to military police colleges, special security. They search for colleges and [word indistinct]. Some register their names and work for a year.

[Saddam] Certainly, this is also important as we also need them.

[Speaker] Yes, certainly.

[Saddam] We need them in the military college and in the special security [words indistinct] and the Republican Guards.

[Speaker] Certainly, but he will be better satisfied when he is accepted in administration and economy, for example. Here, Mr. President, when we accept the 30,000 and [words indistinct]. Now only the first in his section can pursue his studies and three from [words indistinct] from military industrialization at that time to encourage students to [words indistinct]. A decision was made that the first three students in every scientific section in institutes can pursue their studies at the university. According to these vaild decisions, currently only 282 students out of 30,000 are allowed to pursue their studies there [words indistinct]. This is so because our education system in Iraq is in general inflexible.

Our educational system does not allow upward or downward mobility, nor does it allow horizontal mobility. When a student even enrolls in the intermediate stage, the second intermediate class, when he is 14 or 15 years old, as part of [words indistinct] tell him to go to so-and-so training center. So, there are people who are not qualified to pursue their academic studies. The Iraqi educational system is inflexible and does not allow mobility. Take institutes, for example, [words indistinct].

[Saddam] Also there are the college graduates.

[Speaker] Yes.

[Saddam] And institute graduates.

[Speaker] Yes, Sir. There is....

[Saddam, interrupting] In France, when someone applies for a [word indistinct] job, and says that he holds a certain degree, he will not [words indistinct] the degree, but will use it as evidence. They might test him. If he succeeds, he will be accepted. If he fails, however, [words indistinct]. So this job is beyond the degree. The degree is only a title or a reference point. But if an institute graduate in France wants to enroll in the engineering faculty [words indistinct].

[Speaker] Sir, the educational system in France in particular, which you have mentioned....

[Saddam, interrupting] Or in Germany.

[Speaker] Yes, in Germany it is more [word indistinct]. Germany is the world's first technical, professional, and technological nation, and its educational system allows for upward mobility regarding institute graduates, whose percentage may reach 30 percent.

[Saddam] So it is the topic of percentages again?

[Speaker] Sir, at least I [word indistinct] 30,000. Instead of telling you that 10 percent of the students you have can.... [changes thought] This road is not the end...

[Saddam, interrupting] Now I (?understand). Indeed, discussion with you [words indistinct].

[Speaker] All the established facts, Sir, indicate that this is a means of helping and encouraging students to enroll in technical education, the last of which, I think, is the (?paper) of [word indistinct].

[Saddam] Which one is the last? Here the competition involves only the institute. (?It is true) that you say instead of having one, let us have two, three, or four. But the state [words indistinct]. Someone might say, for example, that these institutes [words indistinct] work at state departments in a certain specialty. After one year at these departments, the state wishes to [words indistinct] among the people who have so-and-so and who have got high marks [words indistinct]. So we must adopt the

practical side so as to provide an opportunity for workers to work in the state and be creative. Within a certain period, when the general manager submits a report saying that he can do without the services of so-and-so by paying half the salary if that person was accepted in that particular place, provided that he signs a contract with him for 10 years. So he imagines himself to be a company paying for [word indistinct]. This topic, therefore, [words indistinct] someone by the name Muhammad graduates from an institute. He was appointed, let us say, to the electronics section of the Industrialization Ministry. After two years of his employment, the head of that particular section [words indistinct] saying that so-and-so, in accordance with his job certificate—they will also read, in light of this, and be objective so as not to let whims interfere [words indistinct] I think he is all right because he studies in that particular field. Throughout his studies, I will be financing [word indistinct] with his salary, when he wants to work for me for 10 years in exchange for 5 percent of his annual salary, [words indistinct], this person who works at the state proves that he is qualified to pursue higher studies. This is not to make him say later that he cannot study after he has got a job, etc. When he has a family, they might give him [word indistinct] and he will have to pay back from his salary in accordance with the contract, provided that he spends at least ten years in active service [word indistinct] the factory to nominate people [words indistinct].

[Speaker] Sir, since the....

[Saddam, interrupting] They used to study [word indistinct].

[Speaker] It does exist, Sir.

[Saddam] [Words indistinct] details more than [words indistinct].

[Speaker] Yes.

[Saddam] [Words indistinct] practical sides to accept higher [word indistinct] on objective bases. [passage indistinct]

I think that I received a proposal [words indistinct] that Iraqi state [words indistinct] just like such and such a country managed to build a river in three months, let us do it in two months. [passage indistinct] Some people want to have powers before they even begin. Others have powers and want even greater powers when they have not yet taken the first step. Once the first step is taken, they will enjoy powers. God willing, things will turn out well.

[Unidentified speaker] As long as you are around, sir, everything will be all right. Classes resumed, sir. Some governors in a matter of one month [words indistinct] at that time in the third and fourth months, (?rockets) [word indistinct] we did. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] The technical and scientific perspective, I mean. Since, if he were not allowed to complete his education, we would have negated the aim for which the college was founded. Then the 10 percent of students who excel....

[Saddam, interrupting] Our debate focuses on the [word indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker, interrupting] Yes, sir.

[Saddam] Will the proportion be increased or held steady or even cancelled?

[Unidentified speaker] Thank you, sir.

[Saddam] As for [words indistinct]. When the doctor spoke about [word indistinct] one to four, this means that the one cannot work without the other four, and the four cannot perform their work properly without the fifth. [passage indistinct]

## Saddam Chairs Financial, Banking Policy Meeting

*JN2506154592 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Leader President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, has presented a comprehensive and valuable theoretical and applications speech on the financial and banking aspects of our national economy. His excellency, may God preserve him, said: Practical opinion alone does not develop life. It needs ambitious opinions that will produce a higher and better reality.

His excellency said: The situation requires, in all circumstances—with oil or without it, under the embargo or after it—that we increase national industrial and agricultural products. He added: In the field of services, we must fully rely on national services and efforts. The government's spending should basically be directed toward this end; that is, increasing production and improving the services that play a role in increasing commodity production, the president said.

His excellency said: Proficiency and relaxation do not produce high-caliber economists, but economic experts become greater when facing problems.

Dealing with the aggression against our country and the blockade imposed on it, President Saddam Husayn said:

We were not responsible for the backwardness in our country, but we have tried to overcome it. This annoys the enemy; and this was the main reason for aggression. We have oil; and they want us to spend oil revenues on daily consumption. The enemy found that these revenues are converted into factories in our country and that Iraqi citizens are developing these factories, by making new production lines, and even building new factories. At this point, oil became a cause of distress for the enemy because they want us to remain a consuming society and depend on them for everything so that our necks will remain under their swords or under what is harder than swords.

The leader president said: We should extract raw materials from our country and build factories that will convert them into commodities. We are distinguished above many people who did this before us.

His excellency carried the glad tidings to his great Iraqi people when he said that such steps in the field of industry are taking their course. The leader said loudly: Let the enemy hear this and let them plot against us. However, conspiracies no longer concern us.

Leader President Saddam Husayn said: We can change everything. There is nothing in Iraq that cannot be changed. What cannot be changed might exist elsewhere and not at this time, because it is the time in which we paid a price. God willing, the compensation will be a comprehensive awakening and high belief. Otherwise, the wounds will remain open. This is the only thing that nurses the wounds of the nation and Iraq.

The leader president's presentation came during a meeting chaired by his excellency to discuss the financial and banking policy in our national economy.

The meeting was attended by Muhammad Hamzah al-Zubaydi, member of the Revolution Command Council and prime minister; Hatim Hamdan al-'Azzawi, chief of the presidential office; Muhammad Mahdi Salih, trade minister; Majid 'Abd Ja'far, finance minister; and Tariq al- Takmaji, governor of the Central Bank.

The meeting was also attended by Dr. Qays Salih Mahdi, chief of the Economic Department at the presidential office; several senior officials from the financial and banking apparatus; several university professors and experts.

Ladies and gentlemen: We will broadcast the full recording of Leader President Saddam Husayn's speech this evening.

## Reportage on Rebel Groups, Continued Fighting

### Regime Prepares 'Large-Scale Attacks'

*NC2606062092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Iraqi People in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] The ostracized tyrant's regime artillery has started random shelling of the areas of (al-Suhayn), 'Udayl, and al-Salam in al-'Amarah Governorate marshes in preparation for large-scale attacks.

Reports from the south marshes today confirm shelling is continuing and the ostracized tyrant is sending reinforcements from the Republican Guard forces to the outer edges of al-'Amarah marshes. The reports add that the Republican Guard forces include two divisions now deployed in the areas of Qal'at Salim district and al-Wusaytah in al-'Uzayr district. Three forces' brigades, including the 10th armored brigade, have been monitored on exercises near al-Huwayzah marshes.

The popular forces' sources have monitored Republican Guard exercises in the areas of Badrah and Jassan in al-Kut Governorate, while the Hammurabi forces of the Republican Guard are training for war in the marshes in al-Suwayrah district.

The Republican Guard exercises on the edges of the marshes involve boats and helicopter landings—in preparation for a large scale attack on the south marshes.

### Regime Shelling PUK Positions

*NC2606083592 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Kurdistan in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] The artillery of the Iraqi regime's forces have been shelling the areas of (Da'awayh) and [words indistinct] between the Qadir Karam and [word indistinct] districts and Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] peshmerga positions since 1300 today, 24 June. [as heard]

Latest reports say citizen 'Umar 'Ali Ahmad was wounded and large tracts of agricultural land and crops were burned in the shelling.

### *Fatwa Issued Against Kurdish 'Infidels'

*92P40215A Baghdad AL-IRAQ in Arabic 23 May 92 p1*

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mustafa, the imam and khatib [congregational prayer leader and preacher] of the Kani Qarah mosque in Rawanduz District of Irbil Province, has issued a fatwa calling anyone who cooperates with the leadership and elements of the foreign agent parties of the Kurdish front infidels and disavowers of Islam. What they are doing to the land and people of Kurdistan infuriates every Muslim as Kurdistan awaits an unknown future. During a sermon yesterday, which he delivered from the pulpit of the mosque, he called on our Kurdish people to declare a holy war to expel the agents and mercenaries who are represented by the band of workers and destroyers who summon the forces of suppression and infidelity into the pure land of Kurdistan and defile the shrines of saints and holy ones. The worshippers prayed to God Almighty to protect the land and people of Kurdistan from the intentions of the wicked evil ones who entertain evil intentions for the destruction of Kurdistan and for driving away and murdering its secure people. Upon the completion of Friday prayer by the worshippers and as they were leaving the mosque, they were surprised by a group of agents led by the criminal Kamal Khalid Rashid, from Jalal Talabani's so-called party of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, who had surrounded the mosque exits and roads leading to the exits and began to beat the worshippers with sticks and clubs. They took Shaykh Muhammad Mustafa to the regional office of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan in Rawanduz and beat him, insulted him, and threatened to kill him. The source of this report has not confirmed the fate of the imam and khatib of the mosque.

## Breakdown of 'Unofficial' Election Results Given

*TA2606043692 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0400 GMT 26 Jun 92*

[Text] The Central Elections Committee has published the unofficial final results of this week's elections. The result gives the Labor bloc 61 seats and the Likud bloc 59. It includes votes from soldiers, seamen, diplomats, prisoners, and prison warders.

Here is the unofficial result: Labor loses one seat and now has 44. The religious SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim] party also loses a seat and now has six. Tzomet gains a seat and now has eight. Otherwise, the earlier results stands. The Likud has 32 seats, Meretz 12, the National Religious Party six, Moledet three, the HADASH [Democratic Front for Peace and Equality] communists three, and the Arab Democratic Front two.

## Arens Announces Plans To Retire From Politics

*TA2506184192 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1800 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Interview with Defense Minister Moshe Arens by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir in the studio—live]

[Excerpts] [Ahime'ir] Mr. Arens, to start I would like to hear your reaction as defense minister to the murder of the two Israelis in the Gaza Strip.

[Arens] First, I express my condolences to the families, and second, I assume that nobody in Israel thought that terrorism would cease in the wake of the elections. We live in the Middle East, which is terror ridden. The battle against terrorism is an ongoing one and to our regret, like all battles, it leaves casualties. [passage omitted]

[Ahime'ir] I would like now to move on to politics, especially inside the Likud. What are the personal conclusions you draw from the Likud's failure in these elections?

[Arens] Lessons have to be drawn from each event, whether success or failure. This time the Likud also has to draw conclusions, understand the reasons for the failure, correct them, and assure victory in the next elections.

[Ahime'ir] Will you continue in political life in the Likud?

[Arens] I will continue in the Likud, but I will not continue political life. With the establishment of the new government, I will retire from political life. [passage omitted]

[Ahime'ir] Did you notify Mr. Shamir of your decision?

[Arens] I believe my decision will not surprise him. He knows that I served the movement many years. I brought the movement to victory in the previous elections as campaign chairman, with a great victory in municipal elections, but he knows I thought about leaving.

[Announcer Daniyel Pe'er, interrupting] We have a reaction from Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who received Defense Minister Moshe Arens' announcement to retire from politics with great sorrow. Our political correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that Mr. Shamir regards it as a tough blow to the Likud and plans to try to convince Mr. Arens to recant.

[Ahime'ir] Will you be convinced to changed your mind if he summons you to try to convince you?

[Arens] First, if the prime minister summons, one must go, noblesse oblige. If he has reasons, I must listen, but you heard my decision.

[Ahime'ir] I know that your relations with the prime minister were not too warm. Were your relations with Mr. Shamir—which were correct, to use an understatement—also a reason for your retirement from politics? The prime minister did not always respect you. For instance, he compromised with Minister David Levi after the latter became very agitated over the result of the septets in the Likud internal elections after his famous speech in the Herzliyya hotel [announcing his intention to resign as foreign minister]. Prime Minister Shamir's compromise with David Levi was at your expense.

[Arens] I did not go into politics to receive honors, and the very fact that I could serve in such high posts I regard as a great honor. I must tell you that as a boy or even as an adult I never dreamed that I would ever be defense or foreign minister of the State of Israel. You will never hear me criticize the prime minister. I felt a duty to work with him in coordination and cooperation, and that is what I did.

[Ahime'ir] Whom will you support, even from outside politics, in the struggle for Likud leadership. Who, in your view, should lead the Likud after Mr. Shamir retires?

[Arens] First, he has not retired yet.

[Ahime'ir] But it is expected.

[Arens] The main thing is to learn the lessons. One of these is to adopt correct processes for discussions on the election of the movement's chairman if and when Mr. Shamir retires. When we come to that moment, I will not hide my views. I think one of the mistakes even now is that people do not know that the struggle must be limited to the right time and place and not be some ongoing opera, day and night.

[Ahime'ir] Is one of the following, Sharon, Levi, Beni Begin—who announced his wish to be prime minister—acceptable to you to lead the Likud?

[Arens] I think that the public knows that the Likud has a relatively long list of good people who can hold key leadership roles. It is possible that this is also the Likud's predicament—many good people, some of them very ambitious, perhaps too ambitious.

[Ahime'ir] More ambitious than you?

[Arens] I think so. I do not think there is room for blind ambition in politics. It is not good.

[Ahime'ir] Last question, Mr. Arens. What do you plan to do? We know you are an aeronautical engineer. The Lavi project was canceled, so do plan to go back to your profession?

[Arens] Had the Lavi project still existed and had that miserable decision not been made, I could go straight back to work at the Israel Aircraft Industries, but that is over. I believe I will not have any problem in finding what to do. I will also have time to think about what to do.

### Shamir To Resign; No 'House Cleaning' Needed

*TA2506154292 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1500 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir said that he will soon end his mission and resign. The Likud does not need to undergo any house cleaning, Shamir said; it will regain its strength. Referring to the Likud's failure in the elections, Shamir said things like that happen in politics. There are ups and downs, and we must mull over what happened. Referring to Likud Knesset Member Me'ir Shitrit's remarks on television that the Likud failed because it forgot its roots and neglected social issues, the prime minister said that Shitrit spoke without thinking and was not serious. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that the prime minister addressed a police staff college graduation course at the Jerusalem Theater.

### Rabin on Terrorism, Forming Coalition

*TA2506161892 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1500 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Yitzhaq Rabin has said the murderers in Gaza tried to harm chances for peace. Whoever thinks a Labor-led government will not deal forcefully with terrorism and murderers is mistaken, Rabin said. Rabin made these remarks in an address to the opening of the Labor Bureau, which approved his proposal that the first 10 names on the Labor Knesset list along with four other Knesset members will make up the team that will help him conduct the coalition negotiations.

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1400 GMT on 25 June carries a similar report, adding that Rabin "presented three guidelines for the coalition negotiating team: that the government should be set up soon, that it should be as broadly based as possible, and that it should be a government that will run its full term."]

Labor Secretary Mikha Harish said Meretz and the ultra-Orthodox parties are the first candidates for a coalition. He also said there must be negotiations with Tzomet. Harish noted that Shim'on Peres is a natural candidate for a senior ministerial post. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that Yitzhaq Rabin will divide the coalition negotiating team into smaller groups on Friday, and the contacts with the other parties will commence on Sunday, 28 June.

The presidium of the Council of Torah Sages has decided that Agudat Yisra'el will negotiate with Labor on joining a coalition on condition that other ultra-Orthodox parties also join. Our correspondent Mikha'el Tuchfeld said the presidium, which convened in Jerusalem today under the admor [spiritual leader] of Wiznicz, decided to call on Labor to silence the antireligious voices heard there. Our correspondent notes that the decision by the Council of Torah Sages is binding on only the Agudat Yisra'el Knesset members. Rabbi Schach has already appointed the Degel Hatora Knesset members and Rabbi Shlomo Lorenz to his negotiating team. The two teams will apparently operate together from now on, under the directives of their rabbis.

### Reportage: Further Reaction To Labor Victory

#### 'Bitter Arguments' Among Settlers

*TA2506132192 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Jun 92 p 8*

[Report by Tzvi Zinger]

[Text] Settlers in Judaea and Samaria are distraught by the political reversal brought about by the elections and which has stirred bitter arguments among them on how to proceed in the future. Some talk about "a struggle using every possible means" to thwart the autonomy plan, while others call for coming to terms with the electorate's verdict and the outcome of the elections.

Talk aside, some of the settlement leaders have decided to take action to prevent the implementation of autonomy in Judaea and Samaria.

One suggestion under consideration is a return to "the merry days of Sabastiyah" in the mid-1970's, when settlements were established overnight in contravention of the then Labor government's policy.

Another proposal is to hold mass demonstrations similar to those held during Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy days, when the U.S. secretary of state would traipse between Jerusalem and the Arab countries in a bid to make peace in the Middle East.

In some fringe circles there has even been talk of founding the "State of Judaea," refusing to pay taxes, and setting up an independent armed force. Although at the moment there is no talk about a new "underground," many make no secret of their views: If and when autonomy is established, they will confront "the autonomy's Arab police" regardless of the price, even if this entails an armed confrontation.

The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza set the emphatic tone yesterday. Reacting to Yitzhaq Rabin's remarks in an interview with a U.S.

television network that he "has no problem with the settlers," the council released an official statement saying that "Rabin must understand that he has a serious problem with the settlers in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza and that they will use every possible means to torpedo the autonomy plan."

In any event, the "schedule" for the mass demonstrations takes into account supporters of other right-wing parties, including the Likud. At the same time, council leaders asserted that the struggle will be waged through democratic means alone.

Another proposal examined by prominent Judaea and Samaria settlers is to demand of the Likud, while it is still in power, to proceed at once to set up Rehelim and other settlements it had promised to establish. In addition, they may demand from the Likud that it channel funds to Judaea and Samaria "as long as this is possible."

On the personal level, the settlers' rage is directed mainly at Rabbi Levinger. "Let him never dare again to speak on behalf of the settlers in Judaea and Samaria. Levinger ruined the chances of the settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza with his own two hands," settlers in Qiryat Arba' stated yesterday.

A different reaction could be heard from less frustrated settlers. Me'ir Har-Noy of Qedumim, former head of the Samaria Regional Council, said: "The Alignment is not anathema. My differences with the left wing notwithstanding, nowhere is it written that my love for Eretz Yisra'el is greater than theirs. I have not despaired. This is not a tragedy. We will live with it."

[A report by correspondent in the territories Udi Segal on Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 0500 GMT on 25 June notes that former Army officer Yehuda Me'ir of Qarney Shomron has set up a new group which "accepts the new regime and the lawfully-endorsed autonomy plan. This morning the group sent cables to various Likud ministers, including Ari'el Sharon and Moshe Arens, urging them to move to the territories in order to give heart to the Jewish settlers and reinforce the settlement drive in the territories, which they supported when they were in power."]

### 'Major Disappointment' From Rabin Expected

*TA2506132492 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Jun 92 p A5*

[Report by Yosi Torpstein and news agencies]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Commenting on the outcome of the elections, Riyad al-Maliki, a Popular Front leader in the territories, stated yesterday that Israeli society's political thinking has actually undergone no significant change. Despite the Likud's defeat, al-Maliki believes that the balance of power between the right and left wings in Israel have not changed much.

In his opinion, the PLO and members of the Palestinian delegation who believe that the negotiations will now be easier are mistaken. Al-Maliki believes that Labor is not really and truly interested in a genuine accommodation with the Palestinians or in a withdrawal from the territories but is concealing this point.

Contrary to the impressions created by his declarations, al-Maliki thinks that Yitzhaq Rabin actually has no intention of reaching a comprehensive arrangement with the Palestinians but only wants to implement autonomy and resuscitate the Jordanian option at the expense of the Palestinians. Therefore, al-Maliki thinks that in the long run Palestinians will suffer a major disappointment, the PLO's credibility will be impaired, and the status of the Palestinian delegation will be undermined. [passage omitted]

### EC Envoy on 'Positive' View of Labor

*TA2506180392 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1700 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] The European Community's ambassador in Israel, Gwyn Morgan, says the Labor Party's election victory is likely to bring a more favorable European attitude to Israel's economic needs. Our reporter Jack Katzenell asked Morgan for his reaction to Labor's victory:

[Begin recording] [Morgan] No, we have no view on the color of the party in power. We look at the policies of the parties, and it seems that, if Mr. Rabin forms a government, certainly in the peace process his policies are closer to those which the European Community espouses than the previous government. That can only be a positive thing for us.

[Katzenell] Do you think that the change will make it easier for Israel to enter the European economic space, as it has been called?

[Morgan] I think there is likely to be a more generally favorable wind, if you like, for Israeli initiatives with a government that seems to be doing something on the peace process.

[Katzenell] Ambassador, when you said there is a more favorable wind, does this mean there is a linkage between putting Europe at the top table in the multilateral talks and the admission of Israel into the European economic space?

[Morgan] Everything has cause and effect, and certainly I ought to say that at the last meeting of the EC-Israel Ministerial Cooperation Council in May, when Mr. David Levi was there—I was there too—and the European Community ministers made it very clear to Mr. Levi that the pace and extent of Israeli integration into the European economic area will depend on the peace process also going along at a certain pace; and secondly, as part of the increasing harmony between Israel and the European Community, that it is essential that we assisted at all aspects of the peace talks.

[Katzenell] But if you say that the pace is dependent on progress in the peace process, does this not create a situation in which Israel is automatically made responsible for a lack of progress? If, for example the Arab side takes an intransigent stand, will the Europeans then say: Oh, I am sorry Israel, you cannot be admitted into our economic space; you have not made any progress in the peace process?

[Morgan] There is an evenhandedness about our policies. We still have not resumed any of our aid programs to Syria, for example, and we still have a boycott of Libya. [end recording]

### UN Chief: Labor Win Changes Climate

*AU2606075092 Paris AFP in English 2252 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Paris, June 25 (AFP) - U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali said here Thursday [25 June] that the Labour Party victory in Israeli elections "will create a new political climate" and help peace talks. But he said in a television interview the process "will be slow and difficult."

The United Nations chief was in Paris on his way to Dakar for a summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). He gave French officials a U.N. report on preventive diplomacy and peacekeeping.

Butrus Ghali said in the interview that "preventive diplomacy is possible, like preventive medicine."

"You can send the blue helmets (U.N. soldiers) before a conflict breaks out," he said, adding that this would have been possible in the civil wars in what used to be Yugoslavia.

He said the United Nations had won heightened credibility since the end of the Gulf War last year, but that this was sometimes "too much credibility."

"We are overwhelmed by demands for intervention," Butrus-Ghali said, noting that the world body had limited finances.

### Israeli Murdered, Another Injured in Gaza

*TA2506123092 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1200 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] An Israeli citizen was murdered and another was severely injured in the south of the Gaza Strip. An initial report by our correspondent Moti Amir says that the two are apparently Israeli traders who entered the al-Qubbah area, south of Gaza, where Israelis are not allowed for security reasons. The murderers were possibly armed with guns.

The murder took place some 60 minutes ago, and the perpetrators fled in a car. The security forces set up roadblocks and are conducting a manhunt.

### 'Terrorists' Sought in Gaza Stabbing

*TA2506134692 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Security forces are conducting a manhunt for four terrorists who infiltrated a vegetable packing house owned by two Israelis, stabbed them to death, and escaped. Our correspondent Udi Segal has more details:

Four terrorists were involved in the Gaza Strip incident in which two Israelis were stabbed to death. The two are vegetable merchants who were in the midst of a deal. The area where the murder took place is basically agricultural and contains packing houses. It is in the al-Qubbah area east of Gaza town, where travel for Jews is permitted by the Army. All the murderers managed to escape and their identity is still unknown.

### Shamir on 'Beastly, Deplorable' Murders

*TA2506200792 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1800 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] Commenting on the Gaza Strip murders, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that these were beastly and deplorable. The murderers carry out their crimes whenever they can. Mr. Shamir said that he does not regard today's murders as an escalation in the situation; it cannot be escalated any further, he said. [passage omitted]

Meretz Chairman Shulamit Aloni said that the leaders of the intifadah should realize that peace must come, but it will take longer in coming if such acts of terror continue. Those who perpetrated the Gaza murders, Knesset Member Aloni said, are not only loathsome murderers; they are also mad.

Knesset Member Rehav'am Ze'evi called on the Likud government to take the necessary steps to defeat the intifadah, before its term is over, in view of the loathsome murders in Gaza. The number of intifadah victims has reached 117 Israelis, according to Ze'evi.

### Hamas Claims Responsibility

*TA2606045392 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0400 GMT 26 Jun 92*

[Text] A resident of the Jewish settlement of Ma'ale Levona, north of Ramallah, has been seriously wounded by an ax-wielding Arab. 'Ofer Goldstein was taken last night to Hadassah-'En Kerem Hospital, where he underwent head surgery. The incident occurred as Goldstein drove up to the settlement with his wife and children. A large rock smashed his front windshield, and the car veered off the road. An Arab man opened the car door and struck him with an ax. At the same time, security guards from the settlement drove up in a jeep. One of them opened fire at the assailant, wounding him seriously. He was captured and taken to hospital.

The Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] Islamic fundamentalist organization has claimed responsibility for

the slayings of two Israelis in the Gaza Strip yesterday. Forty-nine-year-old Moshe Bino of Ashqelon and 59-year-old 'Amiqam Zaltzman were stabbed to death outside the vegetable packing house in which they worked. Security forces are searching for four Palestinians said to have committed the murders.

### Reportage: Violence Continues in Territories

#### Bomb Explodes in Tulkarm Area

*TA2406130192 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1200 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] This afternoon, a makeshift bomb exploded on the road between the settlements of 'Enav and Avney Hefetz when an Israeli truck was passing by. No one was hurt and no damage was caused. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] imposed a curfew on the nearby villages of Ramin, Saffarin, Shufa and Bayt Lid in the Tulkarm District and launched searches for those who planted the bomb.

#### 24 Jun Incidents in Gaza, West Bank

*TA2506084492 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0400 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] Soldiers fired plastic bullets at demonstrators in the Jabalyah refugee camp in the Gaza Strip yesterday, injuring a stone thrower. [passage omitted]

An Arab of East Jerusalem was lightly injured last night near the village of Bayt Sahur when his car was pelted with stones. He was hurt by glass fragments and was taken to the hospital.

On the Bethlehem-Hebron road, two Molotov cocktails were hurled at an Israeli car, but no one was hurt and no damage caused.

#### IDF Soldier, 3 'Terrorists' Killed

*TA2506194692 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1926 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Here is an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] spokesman's announcement, published a few minutes ago:

An IDF soldier was killed in a clash with a squad of armed terrorists in the Janin area. The soldier's family was notified. Three terrorists were killed by the soldiers' fire. They were a squad of the Red Eagle gang.

Our correspondent Udi Segal reports:

At around 1330 [1030 GMT] today, IDF soldiers on patrol in the village of 'Arrabah in the Janin District spotted a squad of apparently four armed terrorists. The soldiers opened fire on the terrorists. One of the soldiers was shot in the head and died on the spot. Three terrorists were killed by the soldiers' fire.

The three belonged to the Red Eagle gang of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. They were found in possession of a Kalashnikov submachine gun, a Star pistol, and a hand grenade. The village was placed under curfew, and IDF troops continue searching the area.

### Unemployment at 'All-Time Record' in 1st Quarter

*TA2506130492 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Jun 92 p 20*

[Report by Nehama Dowek]

[Text] One of the first issues the new government will have to tackle is growing unemployment which, compared with the same period in 1991, rose by 24 percent in the first quarter of 1992.

Accounting for seasonal factors, there were 212,000 unemployed in January-March 1992, constituting 11.6 percent of the total work force. These figures, based on periodic manpower surveys, were released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Unemployment has been rising constantly since the first quarter of 1991. At that time, the unemployment rate stood at 10 percent, and it subsequently rose to 10.4 percent in the second quarter, 10.7 percent in the third quarter, and 11 percent in the fourth quarter of 1991, reaching an all-time record of 11.6 percent in the first quarter of 1992. Unemployment among women is particularly acute and stands at 14 percent.

### Prince Comments on Elections, Iraq Sanctions

*JN2506131592 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has stated that the Arab individual in the occupied Arab territories, who has been affected by the devastating consequences of the continued Arab-Israeli conflict for decades, looks at the Israeli elections with hope and at the inter-Arab dimension with interest. He sees the Arab world as a region that focuses on the importance of giving priority to human rights for all the area's peoples.

In a press statement, his highness added: I believe that the direct answer to the political change in Israel is evident from the extensive political comments expressing the hope that the so-called political settlements will be curbed. His highness questioned the possibility of resolving the human issue—which he referred to as the political human issue—represented by the Palestine question and its legal, institutional, and economic dimensions. He indicated that naturally, it is difficult to pass judgment based on preliminary news one day after the Israeli elections.

Responding to a question on U.S.-Jordanian relations and the embargo imposed on Iraq, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan said: I believe that sustaining dialogue with the United States, especially the U.S. Congress, is a tough task given that they are now on the threshold of elections.

His Highness noted that Jordan does not have traditional lobbies, be they political, financial, or oil. Therefore, he added, directing criticism at Jordan is an easy task for any politician willing to do so.

His highness indicated that the issue of stationing international observers has been resolved. It is clear, he said, that an international presence on our borders must be applied within the framework of a complete understanding as to what sanctions could mean to the states neighboring Iraq. We are the smallest state neighboring Iraq. The survival of the Iraqi economy, he added, is not basically dependent on the flow of commodities through the Jordanian border.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan said: It is clear to us that the issue of humanitarian aid and relief must take priority regarding traffic from Jordan to Iraq. His highness added: We are not experienced in studying the violation of sanctions. I have not heard about the violation of sanctions by other countries neighboring Iraq. Consequently, we are left with the impression that the issue has more to do with putting additional pressure on Jordan at this particular time, with the ultimate goal of putting pressure on Iraq.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan said: In fact, our commitment to applying sanctions is constant within the framework of excluding food supplies. When talking about a breach of the sanctions, we believe that the survival of the Iraqi economy does not depend on Jordan alone.

His highness indicated that the only sea coast that remains subjected to thorough naval inspection and supervision is that of the international waters in the Gulf of Aqaba. He said that Jordan's imports are strictly inspected by international naval forces. He noted that this is not being applied to the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, to the Syrian and Turkish coasts, and to the Iraq-Iran borders. Consequently, it is amazing to us that questions in this regard are directed only at Jordan.

### Amman 'Scrupulously' Adhering To Sanctions

*NC2506121192 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Amman, June 25 (AFP) - Jordan on Thursday denied U.S. accusations it was violating an international trade embargo against Iraq and said other countries were responsible for breaking the sanctions.

Crown Prince Hasan Bin-Talal told reporters his country was "scrupulously" abiding with the sanctions which took effect a few days after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

He said that "goods and merchandise" were entering Iraq "from other borders". Iraq shares borders with Jordan, Iran, Turkey and Syria.

Prince Hasan noted that international naval forces were monitoring traffic through the Gulf of Aqaba leading to Jordan while there was no control of other international waters in the region.

"Anything coming into Jordan is strictly monitored by international navy. This is not applied on the Mediterranean, on the Syrian coast and it will not apply certainly to the Iran-Iraq border," he added

The Jordanian crown prince also stressed that Iraq's economy "cannot be sustained solely through dependence on Jordan."

He also reiterated his country's opposition to requests by the United States to deploy U.N. inspectors along the Iraq-Jordan border to enforce the embargo against Baghdad.

American officials have repeatedly said that supplies transiting through Jordan were reaching Iraq, where they were used to rebuild its military potential.

A Pentagon spokesman earlier this month said Washington was willing to call off naval patrols in the Gulf of Aqaba if Amman agreed to the deployment of U.N. inspectors along the Iraq-Jordan border.

Jordan has repeatedly said any such operation would constitute a violation of its sovereignty.

Prince Hasan said Amman could accept the deployment of U.N. inspectors if they were also dispatched to borders between Iraq, Syria, Iran and Turkey.

### Press Reaction to Israeli Election Cited

*JN2506092492 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 25-26 Jun 92 pp 1, 5*

[By JORDAN TIMES staff reporter Nirmin Murad]

[Text] Amman—The Labour Party's unexpected victory in Tuesday's Israeli elections which ended 15 years of right-wing Likud control of Israeli politics may not necessarily lead to a breakthrough in Arab-Israeli peace talks but has instilled more optimism in Amman that the atmosphere could become more conducive to a negotiated solution to the Palestinian problem.

The most immediate reaction among official circles here was one of "relief" that the unbending Likud personalities and policies have been removed from the path of peace but this emotion is held back by memories of Labour's actions against Arabs and Palestinians alike.

"Any change in the composition of the former Israeli government (led by Yitzhaq Shamir) is a development in itself and is good," Foreign Minister Kamil Abu-Jabir said in an explicit reference to the demise of the most right-wing government in Israel's history which included such hawks as Ari'el Sharon and hardliners as Moshe Arens.

Another senior official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said: "The most important and real obstacle in the way of peace and human rights in the Israeli-occupied territories is now gone."

"The Shamir-Sharon-Arens triangle was dangerous," said the official. "Some of them were real killers and others killed by remote control. Their removal could only bring human relief."

But, the official cautioned that while taking heart from the shift in power in Israel it was too early to pin too much hope on a Labour- led government in the context of the peace process.

Dr. Abu-Jabir's reaction appeared to underline this specific point when he placed the ball squarely in Labour's court for progress in the peace process and called on the Israeli party to "bring us out of the dilemma of the earlier rounds of the peace negotiations which had concentrated on procedure and begin action on serious and fundamental issues."

A high-placed official said the Israelis' decision to back a Labour government indicated a fundamental change in the Israeli political scene; but that it remained to be seen whether the 15 years of being held in abeyance while political factors and regional environments underwent dramatic changes had influenced Labour towards shifting away from the hardline policy it followed since assuming power with the creation of the state of Israel in 1948.

Officials as well as other analysts noted that Israel was under Labour governments throughout the years when the Jewish state fought three years against the Arabs—in 1948, 1957 and in 1967—and launched a massive settlement campaign in the occupied territories.

"We do not know for sure whether there is a real change of heart in Labour," said one official. "We only know that the factors that guide policies have underwent drastic changes," he added, in an apparent reference to the fact that arguments of Arab military threats were no longer valid and that there is now a Palestinian interlocutor for peace talks—two factors that had been cited by Israel for its rejection of successive peace initiatives until it accepted the ongoing American-led process which was launched in Madrid in October.

Dr. Abu-Jabir, in comments carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that the Israelis' vote for a Labour government does indicate a shift to the left-of-centre after maintaining a steady tilt towards the right since 1977.

"It means the voters are thinking seriously of the future of the area, but the test now is how serious the new government is about its commitment to Middle East peace," he said.

"The results of the Israeli elections at this stage, in their own right, indicate the end of one era and the opening of a new page in Israeli politics," Dr. Abu-Jabir added.

But real indications of Labour's seriousness towards the peace process—in reference to Arab legitimate demands—could not be determined until a government is formed and its main players are pinpointed. "Personalities play a role in determining Israeli policies," Dr. Abu-Jabir said.

He also cautioned that the declared policies of Mr. Rabin place Israeli security as a priority, demand that occupied Jerusalem remain the "united capital" of Israel and rejects Israeli withdrawal to pre-1967 borders.

His caution was also shared by other officials and analysts who drew parallels between the policies of Labour and Likud and warned against the attraction of what they described as Labour's "better packaging of the same policies."

"Our problems will start now," an informed analyst close to Jordanian and Palestinian thinking told the Jordan Times. "Before we had to deal with a 'no-no-no-no' man like Shamir and he did not have any attractive offers."

But with Mr. Rabin the situation is somewhat different. "He basically says that he accepts the concept of territorial compromise in exchange for peace, and he will halt settlements and has made other similar statements which

give hope to Palestinians but then he brings out the subject of security on every count," another analyst adds.

Another analyst summed up the differences between Labour and Likud saying that "Labour talks better."

"There is a strong common line between Labour and Likud that cannot be ignored," the high-placed official agreed. He added that Mr. Rabin himself was the defence minister who issued instructions for violent oppression of the Palestinian uprising.

"It is really too early to become optimistic but that does not stop one from trying to analyse the possible change between Israel and the Arabs," the official added.

The Muslim Brotherhood movement in Jordan, which has categorically rejected entering peace talks with Israel, picked up on these points to support its argument that Arabs cannot coexist with Israel and that Labour and Likud are not much different.

"The coming days will prove to the optimists that they are acting in accordance with the proverb that says 'it is like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire'," said Ziyad Abu-Ghanimah, a spokeperson of the movement.

"To us the results of these elections do not concern us. Whoever wins is an enemy," he said. But he warned: "Those who are betting on Rabin should not try and touch the intifadah in any way or form because of a misguided notion that their action will encourage Rabin into giving concessions to the Palestinians."

"The facts are that Rabin is the architect of the 1967 Arab defeat, the Labour Party carried out the Dayr Yasin massacre and founded the Israeli state on Palestinian territories," Mr. Abu-Ghanimah added.

But "Labour packages the same Israeli deals better. That is the difference between it and the Likud Party," one analyst concluded.

## Further on Reaction to Israeli Labor Party Victory

### Foreign Ministry on Negotiations Impact

*NC2506123692 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is following with great interest the results of the Israeli elections and their impact on the peace negotiations. It believes that the Labor Party's assumption of power could be more favorable for these negotiations. The Foreign Ministry has received reports from diplomatic missions abroad reflecting this new trend. A number of foreign diplomats in Beirut expressed hope that following the Israeli elections, the Middle East peace talks will proceed more quickly.

### Al-Hirawi—U.S. 'Real Winner'

*NC2606062492 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 26 Jun 92*

[Text] President Ilyas al-Hirawi was cited by deputies who met with him as saying that the government is abiding by the al-Ta'if Accord, which calls for dividing or redividing electoral constituencies with governorates as single constituencies.

Regarding the Israeli elections, the president, according to his visitors, thinks that the United States was the real winner and must now begin to fulfill its promises on Lebanon, the region, and implementing Resolution 425.

### Israelis Fire on al-Tayyibah Fields

*NC2606070692 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 26 Jun 92*

[Text] Israeli forces raked the Qabrikha forests last night, starting several fires. Israeli positions in al-Qantarah fired machine guns at the fields of al-Tayyibah village, inside the border strip.

A number of shells fell earlier in Haddathah and Rshaf, causing some property damage.

### Hizballah Leader Discusses 'Number of Issues'

*NC2506152292 Shanayh Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1308 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Interview with Hizballah Secretary General Hasan Nasrallah by Voice of the Mountain correspondent Khalid al-'Ali; place, date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Al-'Ali] We meet with Hizballah Secretary General scholar Sayyid Hasan Nasrallah in an attempt to shed light on the party's position on a number of issues. We start, however, with the Israeli threats and ask Nasrallah for his view about the demand for Hizballah's head, if we can use that term, by several parties.

[Nasrallah] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful: We expected these threats from the beginning; the United States and the Israeli enemy cannot tolerate any movement, party, regime, or people that can stand up and say no to the U.S. plan and no to the Israeli occupation. They cannot stand any group that insists on this position and on its natural right to defend and resist occupation; on its natural right to define its way of life, future, and fate.

We believe that today's threats, though specifically directed against Hizballah by name, are meant against all those who possess the will of confrontation and of resistance, as well as all those who refuse to be slaves for America and Israel in our Arab world. Hizballah is at the top of the list, but all these forces are targets too. The enemy is targeting these forces one at a time. When it accomplishes its mission with the first target, it will turn toward the other targets if they continue their determination and opposition.

I have said that these threats are something natural in a conflict with such an enemy. We believe that determination and opposition are the targets, not only Hizballah.

[Al-'Ali] It was reported a few weeks ago that Washington asked Syria to help restrict or to strike at Hizballah. Is this information correct? How is your relationship with Syria?

[Nasrallah] Our information is that the United States made this request to the brothers in the Syrian leadership more than once. The announcements of the past few weeks were nothing new; they were merely a confirmation of earlier requests made by Washington to Damascus.

Regarding relations with Syria: It is very clear that Syria supports the right of Lebanon and the Lebanese people to defend their territory, existence, and sons as well as the Lebanese people's right to retrieve the occupied territories. This is a principled, firm, and constant position. Syria has come under all kinds of pressure due to its consistent position.

Hizballah's relationship with Syria stems from the latter's constant support of Lebanon, its people, and its right to defend, independence of, and to liberate the territories.

[Al-'Ali] In the wake of the recent aggression against Janta and other areas in the south and western al-Biqa', there was talk about Israel devastating the south and other areas. Does Hizballah believe that something like this might happen in light of the current political situation?

[Nasrallah] We have never expected, if fact, we have ruled out the possibility of large-scale devastation by the Israeli enemy prior to the Israeli elections. Now that the elections have been held, that possibility does exist in principle. We, however, still rule out such a possibility because there are certain political principles at play in the region and at international levels. In addition, certain circumstances preclude a large-scale Israeli military operation. This is particularly true, because a wide-scale operation would blow apart the settlement process being

led by Washington. In addition, Bush needs the settlement process to continue, particularly because he wants to benefit from it in the election battle in progress in America.

[Al-'Ali] A few days ago as part of the Israeli threats against Hizballah, Uri Lubrani, coordinator of the so-called Israeli occupation affairs in Lebanon, said that a military arsenal has been established in Beirut's southern suburb and Ba'labakk. Do you think that a wider Israeli aggression in these two areas is possible?
[Nasrallah] There is nothing stopping the expansion of the Israeli aggression. Aggression against al-Biqa', western and central al-Biqa' alike, is a continuing possibility. This is implied by the repeated raids carried out by the enemy's air force. Aggression against Beirut and al-Biqa' is also possible. It has been announced that the Israeli enemy disavowed the orders that precluded such Israeli operations against Beirut or al-Biqa'. We expect such operations and are prepared for them.

[Al-'Ali] There is another issue. Speaking about the failure to implement the al-Ta'if agreement, there is talk that the state has collected heavy arms from some parties and left them with others; namely, Hizballah. What are the implications of these rumors?
[Nasrallah] There are a number of Lebanese parties who represent the U.S. policy at times and the Israeli policy at others. These parties are opposed to the resistance in Lebanon. They do all they can to stop resistance operations.

The United States has asked Syria and Lebanon to disarm Hizballah. Some forces try to benefit from the al-Ta'if accords and interpret them in such a way that would pressure Hizballah, the weapon of resistance, to disarm and, consequently, to end the resistance. There can be no resistance without weapons. In fact, these forces are confusing things, because they try to benefit from the clause about disarming the militias. From the first day we said that our weapons were for resisting the occupation. These weapons remain resistance weapons. These forces are also incorrect in their justifications. The factions that say they handed over their heavy and medium weapons to the Lebanese state—thereby implementing the al-Ta'if clauses—are lying publicly. Everyone knows that these factions only handed over some of the weapons confiscated from the Lebanese Army and are still keeping heavy and medium weapons in the Lebanese interior. These weapons are not for resistance; rather, they are militia weapons in the full sense of the word.

[Al-'Ali] There is talk about contacts [words indistinct] about the resistance. There has been talk about the issue of harmony. The state has asked the resistance to work with it. The resistance responded by saying that the state has to work with the resistance. How should this be done? Governmental sources ask many questions and claim that the government and its bodies support the resistance. They are wondering what the government needs to do. We do not ask this question foolishly. We try to clarify positions to be able to respond to reports the government is spreading. How can the state get together with the resistance?

[Nasrallah] We can clarify this issue very easily. When the state calls on the resistance to be in harmony with it, it wants to restrict this resistance with political and nonpolitical restraints, thus halting our movement. We do not believe it is right to approach an honest and virtuous resistance, one that is exercising a natural right and doing all it can to retrieve the territories and defend the people, and shackle it with all these chains. We call on the state to become a state of resistance instead of putting the resistance under state control. It is clear that the state is not doing its duty. We accuse the Lebanese state of blatant negligence in the occupied areas and in the areas of resistance, steadfastness, and defense. How can the state be a resistance force and not be in harmony with the existing popular resistance?

We have said on more than one occasion that the government's task is to support the steadfastness of the people. The state's duty is to deal with the south, western al-Biqa', and other areas as war zones. They cannot treat these areas like any other Lebanese governorate. We do not see the government conducting any extraordinary services in these regions, such as developing or supporting the people in confronting their stifling day-to-day crises. Even when promised aid does arrive, which has happened infrequently, distribution is governed by the same logic—the logic of sectarian and regional discrimination that still controls the second republic—that controlled the first republic. On this level, there is clear-cut and evident negligence.

On another level, the government, which possesses the military capability, should participate in resistance activities, not stand and watch the fighting between the resistance and the occupation forces. Why doesn't the Lebanese Government organize its soldiers, who are receiving salaries paid by money from these people, and get involved in the operation of liberation and fighting the enemy? We ask the Lebanese Government to participate in the liberation process on the military level as well as on the political level. We also ask the government to make a clear political decision that the Lebanese Army will defend areas where it is deployed by responding to the aggression the enemy forces are carrying out daily. We also feel there is great negligence in this field. The government has so far affirmed the correct and natural choice of the Lebanese people in the political arena, which is not, however, enough, especially coming from a government that shoulders the responsibility of the people and the [words indistinct].

[Al-'Ali] How do you view what the state is now saying—as Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni reiterated in Egypt yesterday—that we cannot ask the resistance to stop operations unless an agreement is reached on a timetable for an Israeli withdrawal from the south? Is the resistance ready to deal with this [word indistinct]?

[Nasrallah] We have a clear and decisive positions; namely, that the resistance exists as long as the occupation does. The guarantees being offered cannot be taken seriously. There will be resistance as long as there is occupation.

[Al-'Ali] There have been reports of contacts between several resistance parties. Is there anything new to report on this front?
[Nasrallah] These contacts... [interruption in transmission] There are contacts to activate joint bilateral action. There has been good progress on the bilateral level with various resistance groups. Our efforts in this direction continue. We cannot, however, expect quick results in a short time, because this is a sensitive and critical issue that has its own political and security constants. While we are eager for collective cooperation, we must also deal principally with the resistance on the ground. Our endeavors should not be aimed at merely putting on record a general political or media stand.

[Al-'Ali] We move to another issue, that of the elections: It appears that everything is ready for elections to be held in the middle of the year. What has Hizballah prepared for? What is Hizballah's position especially in light of the fact that the Cabinet has adopted the Elections Law, which has been referred to the Chamber of Deputies?
[Nasrallah] As far as the parliamentary elections are concerned, we want to examine our stand seriously and in depth, particularly since it is an important, critical, and sensitive matter. Therefore, we are in a waiting stage during which we monitor developments, positions and the course the process is taking and the objectives set for it, including the Elections Law. We have been watching the proposals, achievements, and objectives closely. Very soon we will sum up the whole matter and come out with a final and clear decision about our direct or indirect participation in the coming parliamentary elections.

We expressed our view on the Elections Law approved by the Cabinet. We denounce, and these are not just words, some aspects of this Elections Law. First, we ask that Lebanon be a single electoral district. If the second republic is supposed to be a transition stage to a republic where political factionalism is eliminated, this law represents a step backward.

There is also the issue of age. In many countries, 18-year olds have the right to vote. Those who are 18, 19, and 20 years old are a basic component; they are the young generation of any people. We have called these youth the generation of the resistance. This does not mean that those who are 21, 22, and 23 years old are not the generation of the resistance. The majority of those waiting on the hills, who are defending Lebanon against threats, who are taking part in the operations, and those who were martyred in the past years confronting the Israeli occupation or fighting inside Lebanon are all the sons of this generation. Why should this generation be denied the right to participate in the elections process and the right to choose their representatives? If they want true representation for the people, these youth are a basic generation and should have a say in the matter.

There must be a formula. It is unacceptable to say that time is running out. Using identification cards [for the elections] could open the door to fraud. One person could cast 20 votes by taking out 20 identification cards. This will only open the door to doubts about the elections' honesty. A formula must be drawn up so that those who participate are assured that there is a reasonable level of the people's expression in the election of their representatives. These are aspects of the Elections Law that have not been dealt with so far. We demand that these issues be dealt with. We demand that a serious law, one that is not drawn up to satisfy individuals but the people and this homeland, be adopted. Only then will the Lebanese people will have a real opportunity to elect representatives who express their opinions and views.

[Al-'Ali] We move to the issue of the displaced people. You know that a national conference is being held to discuss this issue. Can you tell us what your views are about how to resolve this issue?
[Nasrallah] We emphasize the need for a balanced and comprehensive solution. It is a serious thing to classify people in accordance with the same rule established in [word indistinct] and to manage the issue of the return of evacuees with the same sectarian and factional mentality. The issue of the displaced is a humanitarian rather than political or sectarian issue.

We have called for serious and comprehensive handling of the evacuee issue, provided that all displaced people are treated equally and that every possible effort is made to solve this humanitarian problem.

[Al-'Ali] We will turn now to the issue of the foreign hostages. After the [word indistinct] international public opinion and institutions, as we can see, any [words indistinct] in the Lebanese and [words indistinct] hostages [words indistinct] from their homes, not during a confrontation or [word indistinct]. Why is this?
[Nasrallah] The problem lies with the Western mentality. The American and Western position about the issue of Lebanese hostages being held in occupation jails just gives more evidence of this mentality. This confirms our view that America and the West use slogans of human rights and humanitarian and ethical values to serve their political goals and interests.

Essentially, America and the West have nothing humane, no dealings with human rights or humanitarianism. The evidence lies in their current practices. We do not need to look at remote areas in Asia, Africa, or Latin America. We are talking about Lebanon and Palestine; in the region in which we live with this evidence every day. We do not hear a single word of condemnation of the Israeli enemy's daily air bombardment of civilian areas and destruction of homes over the heads of children and women; we do not hear of any demand for or emphasis on the need for Israel to withdraw, at a time when Syria and Lebanon are

demanded to disarm the resistance and when we see real racial discrimination among mankind—both in connection with the hostage and other issues. This is simply more evidence. We do not trust the values, slogans, guarantees, or concepts put forward to Arab and Muslim people by America or the west. We always view these guarantees with doubt, because they belong to a school founded on the principle that the end justifies the means. They do what they want as long as it will help them achieve their goals, regardless of if it means fighting for human rights or ethical values or lying, deceiving, committing perjury, or cheating. We do not expect the American or Western countries to seek the release of the Lebanese and other hostages held in occupation prisons. The Lebanese and Palestinian people, as well as the state, must undertake serious action to get them released by all legal means possible.

[Al-'Ali] Is there anything new regarding the Lahdist and Israeli prisoners in the south?
[Nasrallah] Some mediators have made some efforts, but nothing has been accomplished due to the other party. So far, there is nothing new and the issue is still open.

[Al-'Ali] We move on to the subject of the Israeli elections. Some Lebanese and Arab officials expect a transformation in Israeli policy following the Labor Party victory. They expect a transformation, a change toward peace, which they are talking about, or a plan for [words indistinct]. How does Hizballah view this situation? What about the Labor Party's victory and chance to govern?
[Nasrallah] From what they usually say, we believe that Rabin and Shamir, Labor and Likud, are two sides of the same coin. There are no differences in the strategic constants, dreams, and aspirations. They are the same. They might differ over tactics, that is, they might differ in how to lie to the peoples of the region. They differ in the methods used to realize these principles and strategy. But there is no difference between them in the core. Consequently, we are not expecting anything new or any radical or drastic change in the Israeli policy. The policy of aggression and continued occupation will remain.

Two days ago, Rabin promised that if he won the elections he would do his utmost to end the intifadah. What is new in this? Rabin's statements about the Golan Heights, the occupied territories, and the border strip are no different than Shamir's statements. We do not, therefore, expect an important transformation in Israeli policy. Some aspects or forms of the tactics might change, but in the general framework, Israeli policy will remain as before.

[Al-'Ali] Can we, then, expect the same Israeli policy to be followed in the peace talks regarding the south and the Golan Heights? Let us expand this topic a bit. Has Hizballah reconsidered the peace process or the peaceful settlement plan? Has Hizballah reviewed its stand on this issue in light of the Israeli election results, especially since Washington is very interested in this topic, since the peace march [words indistinct]? A few hours ago, Baker said that the most important thing about the elections is that the peace march will regain its vitality with the Labor victory. Have you reviewed your stand on this issue since Labor's victory?

[Nasrallah] We have had a specific understanding of the course of the settlement conference, proceeding from certain principles and an understanding of the nature of the Israeli enemy, since the beginning. We also have a special understanding of the ambitions and projects the United States has in the region. Recent developments have only strengthened our conviction that we are correct. When we look at Rabin and read his statements; we see only one new thing: That he will work on moving the course of settlement forward. What pushes the settlement course? He is not ready to make any concessions, just as Shamir was not. Their positions about various issues are clear and public. The Israeli enemy will refuse to concede anything that it refused to concede in the past. Why should it? After five rounds of bilateral talks, everyone is still where they were in the beginning. The Israeli enemy wants to define its ratios of water, natural resources, riches, and all Middle issues East through the multilateral negotiations and the committees that emerged from the multilateral conference. The enemy wants progress in the talks with these committees before any progress in the bilateral talks is achieved. I am sure, in fact, that it will succeed. We believe that the activation and revitalization of the settlement course will be purely a media event. In practice, things will stay much the same.

### Al-Zu'bi Consults To Form New Cabinet

*JN2506183092 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1815 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Damascus—Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi this morning began contacts and meetings with the secretaries general of parties within the National Progressive Front and with some personalities as part of his consultations to form a new cabinet.

### National Progressive Front Views Issues

*JN2506172292 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] The Central Command of the National Progressive Front [NPF] held a meeting at noon today under President Hafiz al-Asad. The Central Command discussed domestic issues and promoting the NPF's action. The Central Command discussed recent regional developments, the progress of the peace process, and the Arab situation in general. The Central Command highly valued the pan-Arab political course that President Hafiz al-Asad defined in his speech before the People's Assembly at the beginning of his excellency's new constitutional term. The command viewed this course as an embodiment of our people's will and our nation's interests.

The Central Command voiced great appreciation for the efforts exerted by President Hafiz al-Asad to enhance the march of domestic construction, improve the Arab situation, and to continue the peace process in quest for establishing a just, comprehensive peace.

### Al-Shar' Meets With Lebanese Tourism Minister

*JN2606060392 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0415 GMT 26 Jun 92*

[Text] Damascus—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with Lebanese Tourism Minister Michel Samahah yesterday. They discussed current conditions in the region and developments in the peace process, especially in light of the Israeli election results.

They also discussed future coordination between Syria, Lebanon, and the other Arab parties concerned with the peace process.

### Commentary Views New Israeli Government

*JN2506163092 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1135 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: In light of the results of the Israeli elections, the Labor Party is likely to form the new government, which will end the Likud's rule that lasted more than 10 years. During this rule, the Zionist entity political life only witnessed wars; aggression; racism; animosity; expansionist ambitions; and rejecting peace, particularly the peace process called for and sponsored by the United States.

World media described the results of these elections as a victory for peace and for the peace process. Moreover, the results of the elections are a victory for the United States whose leaders showed concern for the stands of Shamir and his government vis-a-vis their policy in the region. Some world media are even saying that the peace process, which began in Madrid and Washington, will succeed after the victory of Rabin and the Labor Party.

This conclusion, of course, is very hasty; it jumps over many facts and realities. Things are not as simple as imagined by these organs. It is true that Rabin and his party have shown, in the opposition seats, sympathy with the policy of the present U.S. Administration. It is also true that this administration has revealed, more than once, that it prefers to see Shamir outside the government and Rabin in his place. However, does this mean that, after moving from the opposition seat to the government, Rabin will adopt—without reservations—the entire policy of the U.S. Administration?

Rabin made statements, before and during the elections, in which he announced political stands that are different from the intransigent, belligerent, and provocative stand on the peace process and on the U.S. Administration's policy in the region. This is despite the fact that these American trends are not identical—in letter and spirit—to the UN Charter and resolutions. Some politicians in the world also found that Rabin's statements show some flexibility in dealing with the U.S. initiative to establish peace in the region. Other politicians underscored, in particular, Rabin's statements on the feasibility of building settlements in the occupied Arab territory, on the Palestinians' self-rule, and on Israeli withdrawal from the Golan. Such statements, which were made under the circumstances that prevailed in Israel before elections, were different from the hawkish, provocative, and aggressive statements that were made by Shamir and his aides.

This matter, however, should not make us forget that Rabin has completely ignored, in his statements, the basic principles of the peace process in the region. The Arabs, in particular, will make a grave mistake if they imagine that a radical change has occurred overnight and that a major change has occurred in the old policy of the Labor Party or in the history of this party. It will be a grave mistake for the Arabs to imagine that this change will spontaneously result in establishing peace in this region. This is despite the fact nobody can also claim that life can always be rigid and that the changes sweeping the world cannot reach the Israelis.

Anyhow, statements and slogans are something and acts are something else. Now that the elections, its slogans, and disputes have ended, and time of acts and tests have come, the most important thing posed before Rabin's new government is the following old and new question:

Will the rulers of Israeli accept international legitimacy? We mean: Will they now accept the UN Charter, principles, and resolutions on the Palestine question and the Middle East? Will they accept the U.S. initiative which has moved the peace process in accordance with the principle of land for peace and the honest implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338?

A great deal of talking was done about peace and large quantities of ink were used to write about the importance of peace and to express love for it. But talking alone will not establish peace, but work should also be done for the sake of this peace. In addition, international legitimacy and its resolutions should be accepted. Any departure from the principles of the peace process will undermine the entire process.

Syria and the Arabs have always been prepared to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the region on the basis of international legitimacy and the UN resolutions. They welcome any step in this direction. They are getting ready to sincerely resume the peace process based on establishing a just and comprehensive peace that restores the occupied Arab territory, recognizes the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, and guarantees security and stability for all.

Apart from anticipating the events or falling into illusions and exaggerations about Rabin's statements and his party policy in the next stage—and although the history of the Labor Party with regard to the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict was not shining, particularly with regard to international legitimacy, peace, and the work for the sake of peace—we can assert that the very near future will show what kind of chapter Rabin will write. All cards and real stands vis-a-vis the peace process, the declared and defined principles of peace, and the well-known requirements of peace, will appear in the real test. First and last, it is deeds, not words, that count.

## Afghanistan

### Mojaddedi Appoints General as Security Minister

*BK2606082292 Hong Kong AFP in English 0814 GMT 26 Jun 92*

[By Pratap Chakravarty]

[Text] Kabul, June 26 (AFP)—A general appointed by caretaker president Sebghatollah Mojaddedi as national security minister took over Friday the shell-scarred Interior Ministry after two days of intense fighting between his forces and those of Defence Minister Ahmed Shah Mas'ud, witnesses and other sources said.

General Khodadad Hazareh of the eight-party Shiite Hezb-e Wahdat arrived at the complex after a night of clashes left some 20 people dead.

Wahdat sources said the Interior Ministry was being renamed the National Security Ministry by Mojadeddi and that Hazareh would take charge of the city's security.

Mas'ud, a legendary mojahedin commander, has distanced himself from Mojaddedi, who is scheduled to transfer power in three days, and is presently backing Borhanoddin Rabbani, his mentor and leader of a 10-member mojahedin council due to take over Monday.

The Indian-trained Shiite general drove up in a convoy of heavily-armed Wahdat fighters to the ransacked ministry where his supporters put up road blocks and chased away other rival guerrillas, the witnesses said.

The pro-Iranian Wahdat joined Mojaddedi's 56-member Jehadi or Islamic Council recently after the ageing politician promised it three ministries and eight berths on the council.

Mojaddedi drew military strength from a Wahdat-backed northern Afghan council, whose chief General 'Abdol Rashid Dostam recently said his Uzbek fighters would back any leader who would take care of the interests of neglected minorities.

Mas'ud, who belongs to Rabbani's Jam'iyat-e Eslami party, is also an ally of Dostam and a member of his military council, which helped topple the Soviet-installed communist regime in April and paved the way for Mojaddedi's takeover.

"But a depolarisation of forces has begun to happen," said a senior western diplomat near the ministry, referring to the full- scale battle that broke out out between Masud's forces and the Wahdat on Wednesday and continued Thursday.

About 45 people were killed in the entire two-day battle, several cars destroyed, a hotel wrecked and a hospital abandoned by patients and doctors.

The battle followed a separate night-long shoot-out between the Jam'iyat and their old allies, the tough Uzbeks.

### Hekmatyar, Waqad Hold Talks, View Power Transfer

*LD2506142692 (Clandestine) Radio Message of Freedom in Dari to Afghanistan 0900 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Esteemed Engineer Golboddin Hekmatyar, amir of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan [Hezb-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan], met yesterday evening with esteemed Qazi Mohammad Amin Waqad, the leader of Islamic Unity Cause of Afghanistan [Dayeya-e Ettehad-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan] at one of the Islamic Party centers south of Kabul city.

The Afghan News Agency correspondent writes that at the meeting both sides comprehensively discussed the recent situation in the country in a sincere and brotherly atmosphere. The meeting lasted for two hours. At the end of the meeting esteemed Hekmatyar, amir of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, talked about the transfer of power by Mojaddedi and said: If Mojaddedi wants to transfer power, this should be done to the Leadership Council and not to the Jehad Council. No authority or power was granted so far to Mojaddedi. At present the vacuum of power and administration exists in the country. No source exists to take decisions. He was in fact the head of a commission to which power was to be transferred to from the previous regime. Now the question of transfer of power does not exist, but the power is being transferred to another embodiment [of power].

Concerning elections, brother Hekmatyar said that a number are unknowingly fearful of elections and their pretext is that the mojahedin are armed. Whereas since the mojahedin are armed then a strong and elected government should be established. He says that if an elected government is established with these armed groups, they will be able to maintain order and security in the future.

Qazi Mohammad Amin Waqad, in reply to a question about whether Mojaddedi will take a step toward the transfer of power on 5 Saratan [26 June], stated that Mojaddedi was the head of the Interim Council. It is his responsibility to transfer power to a legal source. He said that Mojaddedi has been treated in a foul manner during the last two months. No cooperation has been made with him; on the contrary he has been insulted and has faced military pressure. He has been prevented from broadcasting his statements on radio and television. He said that the transfer of power to the present Interim Council was power from the communist regime and not for the transfer of [word indistinct] now. Mojaddedi can announce his resignation. In this regard the jehad leaders will take a joint decision.

Qazi Mohammd Amin Waqad quoted Mojaddedi about his hardships and said that no one carries out his orders. The Ministries of Defense, Interior and Security do not obey his orders.

## Mas'ud Forces Launch Attack on Shiites 25 Jun

### 'Full-Scale War' Apparent

*BK2506142692 Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Kabul, June 25 (AFP)—Defence minister Ahmad Shah Mas'ud's forces launched a major attack on Shiite posts Thursday near an interior security ministry in Kabul, witnesses and officials said.

The heavy street fighting between soldiers of the Shoora-e-Nazaar and Hezb-e-Wahdat around 5.30 p.m. (1300 GMT) and was continuing around the ministry under the control of the latter.

The two sides were using machineguns and Kalashnikovs in the fighting and the entire area bore the look of a battlefield with men in trenches firing hundreds of bullets, the witnesses said.

Mas'ud's men were in position near the Indian high commission (embassy) while the Shiite fighters were holding the other side of the road near the interior ministry, the witnesses said.

"It is a full-scale war going on," said one witness from the cordoned off area as the rattle of light arms and the thud of rocket-propelled grenades rent the air.

Initial reports said hardened Uzbek fighters had also moved into the area, but it was not known whether the report was true or whom they were supporting.

The confused fighting near the interior ministry Thursday followed a similar skirmish in the area Wednesday when Mas'ud's soldiers and the Wahdat fought from a hotel and a hospital, damaging several shops and cars.

The Wahdat holds the interior ministry and belongs to a pro- government northern Afghan alliance which is also backed by Mas'ud's Shoora-e-Nazaar.

Uzbek general 'Abdorrashid Dostom heads the powerful military alliance, which has said it would remain neutral during the second phase of transition from communist to Islamic rule.

Caretaker president Sebghatollah Mojaddedi is scheduled to transfer power on Monday to a mojahedin leadership council which will be in charge of the second phase until elections are held within six months for a durable form of government in Afghanistan.

### Doctors, Patients Flee Hospital

*BK2506131692 Hong Kong AFP in English 1301 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] KABUL, June 25 (AFP)—Physicians abandoned a four- storey hospital and fled with hundreds of patients Thursday after fighting in the complex between mojahedin factions left several dead and wounded, nurses said.

Some 50 doctors, surgeons and others escaped from the city's Jamuriat hospital and took about 400 patients to other city hospitals a day after mojahedin guarding the complex engaged in a pitched battle overnight with another faction in a nearby hotel.

Mojahedin fighters locked the gates of the hospital, located near the interior ministry Thursday, as the complex emptied of its occupants who included 100 nurses and paramedics.

The nurses refused to say whether any of the hospitalised patients were injured or killed in the fighting Wednesday between Shiites of the Hezb-e-Wahdat faction and fighters loyal to Defence Minister Ahmad Shah Mas'ud.

The pro-government Wahdat fired up to 30 rocket propelled grenades into a private hotel across the street, they said, adding that two men were killed and three injured in the shootout.

Mas'ud's men occupying the hotel fired back with machine-guns at the Shiite gunners in the hospital, smashing doors and windows.

The hotel, run by a New York-based Afghan, was virtually destroyed in the free-for-all.

The clash was unconnected with a second battle that raged for several hours between Uzbek militiamen and fighters loyal to the Hezb-e Eslami led by Golboddin Hekmatyar Wednesday which ended in an evening truce.

Kabul's International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) hospital was shelled when it was caught in a factional fight earlier this month between the Wahdat and the Sunni-dominated Ittehad-e Eslami.

The ICRC as well as other medical organisations have urged the mojahedin, who took over Kabul on April 28 after the collapse of the communist government, to keep their factional fighting out of the city's hospitals.

### Further on Kabul Clashes

*LD2506153992 [Clandestine] Radio Message of Freedom in Dari to Afghanistan 0900 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Severe clashes took place yesterday morning in Chman-e Hozuri [Kabul city center] between forces supporting the previous communist regime and the forces of Shura-e Nezar. The AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY [ANA] reporter says that during the clashes, which continued for an hour, both sides used heavy weapons against each other's positions. Abdol Rahman, one of the militia commanders, has said that only six people from his group were killed in this clash. The report adds that a number of missiles hit the homes of Kabul's Muslim citizens, the region around the Prime Ministry building, and the Ministry of Border Affairs.

The report says that this morning the sound of heavy shelling was heard between these rival sides, as a result of which the already defective security of Kabul city has

been disrupted. Residents of areas where the clashes occurred fled in bare feet. Women and children, with tears pouring from their eyes, ran everywhere in search of a hiding place.

Yesterday in various parts of Kabul city severe clashes took place between the Shura-e Nezar forces and the Gelam Jam troops. A Radio Message of Freedom correspondent reports from Kabul city that as a result of clashes between the hostile groups yesterday a shell hit Fazl market as a result of which the market was severly damaged. Also, two missiles came down on the presidential palace and another hit Nader Pashtun street. As a result the people were brought under the shadow of fear. So far there is no news about loss of life.

According to another report Shazada market, where high value currency has been exchanged, was looted by unknown people. As a result of which the market was empty of people.

A Radio Message of Freedom correspondent reports from Kabul city that missiles were fired on Kabul yesterday killing several people and destroying homes. The correspondent states that the missiles were fired at the Esteqlal Lyceum, in front of the Prime Ministry building, and Shahr-e Naw as a result of which several people were killed or wounded. The report adds that the Esteqlal Lyceum building and that of the Prime Ministry and [word indistinct] residential [word indistinct] were also destroyed.

### 'At Least' 20 Killed

*BK2606005892 Hong Kong AFP in English 2058 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[By Pratap Chakravarty]

[Text] Kabul, June 25 (AFP)—At least 20 people have died in fierce fighting for control of the Interior Ministry in Kabul, an Uzbek militia spokesman said Friday, as top Uzbek general called on mojahedin to stop feuding in the capital.

"Twenty people belonging to both sides were killed and six vehicles destroyed in the fighting at the Interior Ministry," the spokesman said.

"There has been a lot of damage," he said as the sound of heavy gunfire and loud explosions could be heard in the early hours of Friday morning.

General 'Abdol Rashid Dostam, commander of 160,000 top-grade Uzbek fighters who helped topple the communist regime here two months ago, said: "We are very strong, and we would not tolerate anyone trying to take power by force."

"I appeal for the fighting to stop, as the people of Kabul are weary of it," he said in a televised address.

Surface missiles and cannon-fire continued to pepper Kabul late Thursday night as rival mojahedin fighters ignored the general's appeals, witnesses said.

Dostam's 25,000 fighters in Kabul, often accused of cruel methods, fanned out across the central and eastern part of the city where gunfire and large explosions could be heard.

The general's appeal came amid reports that Defence Minister Ahmad Shah Masud's Shura-e Nazaar fighters had surrounded the Interior Ministry, where Shiite Hezb-e Wahdat troops loyal to interim president Segbatollah Mojaddedi were holed up.

Fighting flared between the two rival factions in early evening, and continued for more than 90 minutes, witnesses said, adding that both sides were using rocket-propelled hand grenades and armoured personnel carriers (APCs).

They said Mas'ud's men had deployed four APCs around the walled ministry.

"It is calm now, and the Jam'iyat-e Eslami (of Mas'ud) are ringing the building. There is no response from inside the building," one witness said.

The Wahdat and the Shura-e Nazaar both belong to Dostam's northern military council and military experts here said the fighting signalled the breakup of the coalition.

The council supported Mojaddedi until Wednesday, when the 70- year-old leader said he would transfer power to a mojahedin leadership council because Masud was trying to clip his wings militarily.

The Wahdat fighters took over the Interior Ministy some eight or nine days ago from a Sunni-dominated mojahedin faction in a bloody operation and have retained control of the building ever since.

The clashes became more confusing when witnesses reported that ethnic Ismailian fighters—who also belong to Dostam's council—were clashing with Masud's men, although no confirmation was immediately available.

Thursday's fighting between the Wahdat and Masud's men followed similar clashes Wednesday which left 25 people dead, a hotel wrecked and prompted doctors to abandon a hospital with 400 patients.

### Rabbani Denies Plan To Declare State of Emergency

*PM2506142092 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 24 Jun 92 pp 1, 4*

[Jamal Khashuqgi report: "Rabbani Threatens To Depose Mojaddedi If He Does Not Hand Over Power To Him"]

[Text] Jeddah—Afghan Jam'iyat-e Eslami leader Burhannudin Rabbani, who has been named as the head

of state in the next Mojahedin government, has threatened to depose Sebghatollah Mojaddedi, chairman of the transitional council, and to deny him any government role in the future if he hampers the process of handing over power on 28 June in accordance with the agreement concluded by mojahedin leaders in Peshawar two months ago.

In an interview with AL-HAYAH in Jeddah he did not rule out that Mojaddedi could be held to account "for his violation of the agreement and for subjecting Afghanistan to another security crisis." He said that Mojaddedi's only allies are a few members of the pro-Iran Shiite Ettihadi-e [Eslami] party. He said that it is in the Shiites' interests to live with their Afghan brothers through mutual understanding.

He said that he will seek to dismiss Mojaddedi as speaker of the Shura Council (parliament)—the post Mojaddedi that will hold once power is transferred to Rabbani—and as a member of the mojahedin leaders council if he insists on not relinquishing power.

He expressed his indignation at Mojaddedi's statements in which he announced his unwillingness to hand over power to anyone. He said: "I would prefer our reply to be practical, not just mere words. Mojaddedi will be removed and the agreement will be implemented by next Sunday at the latest."

He said that the transitional council chairman is not strong enough to retain power, and that his only allies are "a few Ettihadi-e [Eslami] members who support that conspiracy. As for the party's grassroots, they do not agree with them, since they know that it is in their interests as Shiites and as a minority to live with their Afghan brothers through mutual understanding."

On the possibility of Mojaddedi's receiving support from foreign states through their nonrecognition of the process of transferring power, Rabbani said: "These states recognized the mojahedin government, not Mojaddedi's government. And they know that power should be handed over in accordance with an agreement which stipulates that the state presidency be handed over to me next Saturday. We will not accept any other interpretation of the agreement. And we will regard any such attempt as interference in our affairs." Although Rabbani emphasized that the Islamic parties are currently enjoying unprecedented accord, including military coordination—which indicates that a confrontation with Mojaddedi will be in these parties' favor—he said that he still hoped that power would be transferred without the need to use force.

He said that his first priorities when he assumes power will be: "to work to establish security and stability, to implement the Peshawar agreement by working to form a permanent government, and to stabilize the situation." He added that Mojahedin leaders pledged that change in Afghanistan would always be conducted peacefully and to exclude military action as a means of settling disputes.

He denied any intention to declare a state of emergency or to dissolve the parties, as has been rumored. He emphasized: "We will govern together collectively until we reach a stable situation. We will not impose our opinions on the majority of the people." He also denied reports of an alliance of the fundamentalist forces excluding all other tendencies. He said: "All are agreed on a complete Islamic state. There are various views and interpretations, and these are being discussed freely by all officials. We agree with what is consistent with the Shari'ah and religion and with what the majority of our Muslim people agree with."

### Mohsini—Bloodshed If Power Transfer Not Effected

*BK2506110592 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 25 Jun 92 p 12*

[Text] Islamabad, June 24—Ayatollah Mohsini, leader of Harakat-e Eslami-e Afghanistan, and spokesman and secretary of Shura-e-Rahbari (Afghan Interim Parliament) warned here on Wednesday that a lot of blood would be shed in Afghanistan if power was not transferred to Prof Borhanoddin Rabbani as was decided by the Shura- e-Rahbari two months ago.

Ayatollah Mohsini, who was in Islamabad on his way to Kabul after performing Umra [minor pilgrimage], said he was not in a position to contradict or confirm the news that Mojaddedi was ready to step down.

In an exclusive interview with THE MUSLIM, Ayatollah Mohsini said he was in favour of resolving the Afghan problem peacefully. "Revolutions eat their own children and we want to avoid that," he said adding, "it is possible only if the decisions of Shura-e- Rahabari are followed."

The Afghan leader accused Saudi ulema of issuing controversial fatwas [edicts] in order to create chaos and sectarian troubles in Afghanistan. He stopped short of blaming the Saudi government for direct intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs and asked Riyadh to restrain the Saudi ulema from making irresponsible statements.

Quoting Afghan Foreign Office, he alleged that Iran was interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. He said Afghanistan neither wanted to interfere in the internal affairs of any country nor would like interference from any country in its own affairs.

He said the Afghan people wanted an Islamic government and those who collaborated with the Najibollah regime were not acceptable in the Islamic government. He, however, avoided a question on the role of Rashid Dostum by saying, "we need to do some thinking about him."

## Mojahedin Commander Condemns Mojaddedi

*LD2606032392 (Clandestine) Radio Message of Freedom in Dari to Afghanistan 0900 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Interview with Ostad Fateh Mohammad, general commander and chief of the Noa'man Front of the provincial capital of Parwan and Bagram, with Ostad Qariborrahman Sayed, head of (Clandestine) Radio Message of Freedom to Afghanistan and the Afghan News agency; in the studio; date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Sayed] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: I welcome esteemed Ostad and ask him to tell us about the recent changes in the country:

[Mohammad] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to inform our compatriots about the current situation. The Jihad of Afghanistan, as it is an Islamic Jihad, and every nation and country is subjected to violation, God almighty allows those people and nations to fight against the aggressors. God also promises help and cooperation to those who fight against aggression, those who fight for holding the words of God. The Jihad of Afghanistan, too, as it began with the permission of God, Almighty God granted it victory against Communism. It came to a phase in which the Communists had lost their will to resist in Afghanistan—they left our country, and we are on the eve of establishing an Islamic order in Afghanistan.

As for the current situation in the country, unfortunately, coalitions have been formed recently with Communists, and those veteran Communists and Communist generals who fought against Muslims for years in Afghanistan have remained at the helm of power.

This situation is intolerable for the people of Afghanistan. We demand an Islamic order and an Islamic government in Afghanistan.

[Sayed] Esteemed Ostad, it has been said that before the collapse of the Communist government of Najib, you met with Ahmad Shah Mas'ud of Shura-e Nezar. Could you tell us something in brief about this?

[Mohammad] Yes, before the changes took place officially in Kabul, we met with Ahmad Shah Mas'ud in Charikar. He wanted us to cooperate with him in connection with the Kabul programs. As he had previously accepted a coalition in Kabul with previous Communists and Shora-e Nezar and power was shared jointly—and as around the Charikar and Bagram areas for many years our Mojahed brothers had fought against the regime—almost 300 aircraft were destroyed in Bagram. All security posts around Charikar were eliminated. All posts on road sides were liberated.

When the change came from Charikar in this manner, elders, ulema, and other people contacted us to resolve this problem through understanding. We also did not want fighting. We wanted the rights of the nation and the people who live in that region restored. And our aim was a joint mojahedin government, in which mojahedin would have a role, not for the Communists who fought the mojahedin for years to come into power in the city of Charikar, Jabal Seraj, and at Bagram airport. In this respect, Ahmad Shah said—we talked to him, but he did not agree. We knew that a coalition government would come about, and Communists would have a share in it. Although what he said meant that—we understood that he thought he was tricking the Communists; he said, eventually I want an Islamic government; I do not want to form a coalition government with Communists. But we could not believe that, because first of all government officials remained in their positions in those areas. They did not even allow mojahedin to enter the areas under their control. And the mojahedin who went to help them stayed with them as collaborators. Because we were not sure—when Rashid Dostam and other generals of the state go to Kabul from the north, problems will come about there, and the government will be a coalition government, and a mojahedin government will not be formed.

Therefore, we did not agree on going to Kabul with them. [words indistinct] Mas'ud remained in Charikar for 10 to 12 days in Charikar. In the meantime, unarmed mojahedin—member of various organizations—entered Kabul and occupied zones, some security posts and ministries, and army divisions. The advantage of this act was that the danger of the coming about of a coalition government in Kabul disappeared. [Sayed] My question is that an alliance by the name of the Islamic Movement has been formed in the north of the country. Who has formed the movement and what is its aim?

[Mohammad] In the north, groups of different organizations operating in the area have set up the Islamic National Movement and jointly established a garrison in the city of Mazar-e Sharif, where about 700 people ensure security in the city of Mazar-e Sharif, and the leadership of this movement is Rashid Dostam. In our opinion, Dostam is the person who was sent to fight against mojahedin in various parts of the country by Najib; therefore, Rashid Dostam should not be at the top of an Islamic and National Movement. A situation in which mojahedin are under the command of Rashid Dostam is a debasement of the mojahedin.

At this critical stage, when Communists have no option but surrender, Rashid Dostam and people associated with him should surrender to the mojahedin. And the mojahedin should have their leadership. This is a part of a program under which Babrak Karmal and other Communists want to launch a conspiracy in the name of the north and south, so that they can take part in the future government of Afghanistan as a power. This is the main and important aim.

I do not think that any Islamic organization which has fought Jihad in Afghanistan—and mojahedin have become martyrs for God—will become so debased as to bring Communists into the government. And anyone who does so commits treason and a crime.

When Sebghatollah Khan promoted those long-time Communists and called them long-time mojahedin, he committed treason to the pure blood of our martyrs and our dear country.

[Sayed] Thank you. [passage indistinct] in your opinion as a mojahedin commander, who has fought Jihad for many years, is the disintegration of the country possible and is that plan applicable?

[Mohammad] In my opinion, this is also a conspiracy of the Communists. Babrak Karmal and a number of generals associated with him might have some things on their minds in oder to save their skins and so that they can still rule in Afghanistan. But as God has destroyed other satanic plots, this plot will also fail. Because those who nurture this idea are a minority in the northern region, too, and the Muslim people of Afghanistan, especially in the northern districts of Afghanistan, do not want to dismember Afghanistan, and there is no good in its disintegration. All of them want an Islamic regime and Islamic government, a government in which all nationalities participate. When an Islamic regime is installed—indulging tribal and language issues and efforts to set up a government on the basis of language and region are very trivial. And now that our country has a 14-year experience of fighting Jihad, God willing, these plots will not work. And they will be aborted in the north itself. No one can carry out this conspiracy in Afghanistan. [Sayed] You talked about an Islamic regime. How can an Islamic regime be installed by mojahedin and be consolidated? [Mohammad] When we speak of an Islamic regime and Islamic government, it means that all people who work for an Islamic government in Afghanistan should have Islamic competence: to act upon what is ordered by God and the prophet and refuse things they have banned. In fact, in any society where people call for good and refrain from bad, the result is an Islamic government. When we set up such a regime, all people will live in security, and their property will not be stolen and no one will assualt him or his dignity or honor. It is the duty of every Muslim to call for the establishment of such a regime. In order for this aim to be achieved in Afghanistan, it is necessary that a mojahedin government be established. And the mojahedin government should also work for this program, and it is possible to have such a regime in Afghanistan when an Islamic government is established in Afghanistan. And the people who worked for the Communists will be pardoned, and they should also repent and give up their infidelity and be refused employment. It is enough for them. The mojahedin and their organizations should come together and set up an Islamic mojahedin regime in Afghanistan. In such a manner, Afghanistan's problems can be resolved. [Sayed] There is a coalition government in Kabul. And there is a front of Communists and some Jihadi organizations. And Harat Sebghatollah, who was supposed to be the president of a transitional council for a short time, has now gone back on his word and now wants to dissolve the coalition government and transfer government to the leadership council of mojahedin. Please shed light on this. [Mohammad] First of all, I should say that the people who appointed Sebghatollah Mojaddedi as president or head of the council for two months made a mistake. Because there is a Hadith saying: a Muslim cannot be bitten by a snake from the same hole twice. Sebghatollah Mojaddedi is the person who was appointed head of the interim government in the past; when his tenure ended he did not leave. That government was abroad. Now that he has succeeded to government inside Afghanistan; he does want to relinquish the power given to him. The people who appointed him to this post should have anticipated this.

The coalition government in Kabul is not acceptable to the mojahedin. For this reason, the commanders of the area around Kabul and the provinces held a meeting and rejected this coalition government some weeks ago. For the security of Kabul, it was planned that mojahedin of Kabul area be organized inside the Ministry of Internal Affairs and secure the security of the city. Units that have come from other places should leave Kabul. And thereby calm can be ensured in Kabul.

Across Afghanistan, a government can run the administration set up by the mojahedin. So long as former Communists are in the government, peace will never be restored to Afghanistan. The appointment of Asef Delawar to the post of chief of army staff and other generals to various positions of power is a shame. So this coalition will be a pain for all Afghans; though some people, who should have stood by mojahedin instead of the former Communists, are proud of it. This coalition is as unacceptable to the people as the invasion of the Russians. Those who arranged this program should abondon that mistake and come over to their mojahed brothers. [Sayed] Thank you, sir.

## Iran

### Leaders Respond to U.S. Ruling on Kidnapping

#### Mohtashami Urges Government Reaction

*NC2506195492 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Tehran, June 25 (AFP) - Iranian hardline leader 'Ali Akbar Mohtashami in remarks published Thursday urged the government to "react" to a U.S. Supreme Court decision allowing the abduction of criminal suspects abroad for trial in the United States.

In a statement published by the daily JAHAN-E ESLAM, which is close to Iranian radicals, the former interior minister said the government "must use all means for the pursuit and arrest of American and Zionist spies and terrorists."

Mohtashami, one of the main founders of the Lebanese Hizballah movement, said Iranian judicial authorities must try those responsible for international terrorism, headed by the United States and Israel. "In accordance

with laws adopted by Iran's parliament, the state must confront the United States' plots and anti-humanitarian aims throughout the world," he said.

In November 1989, the Iranian parliament passed legislation urging the president to "take the necessary measures leading to the arrest and trial of American citizens and their agents charged by Islamic courts."

### Yazdi on 'Right' to Kidnap U.S. Citizens

*LD2606114792 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 92*

[Text] The glorious Friday prayer rituals were held today in Tehran and other areas and cities throughout the country. Masses of worshippers participated in the ceremonies. [chants of "God protects us; Khamene'i is our leader;" "America is a dirty word; Iran is full of Beheshtis"] Ayatollah Beheshti and more than 70 Iranian ministers, Majles deputies and officials were killed in a bomb explosion during the early years of the revolution. The 11th anniversary of their death is on Sunday, 28 June. [Chants of "May Khamene'i live long, may Rafsanjani last long"]

During his first Friday prayer sermon, the head of judicial power, Ayatollah Yazdi, in a discussion about the importance of security in Islamic society, rejected and called illegal any kind of investigation into the private lives of individuals and accused persons not having bona fide authorization of being prosecutors.

During the second prayer sermons, the head of judicial power referred to the criminal action of the Mojahedin-e Khalq terrorists in martyring the innocent martyr Ayatollah Beheshti and 72 of the faithful companions of the imam and the revolution and said: That great tragedy, despite what enemies think, was a factor that contributed to disgracing and overthrowing the mini-terrorist groups affiliated to the enemies of the people of Iran.

In another part of his prayer sermons, Ayatollah Yazdi strongly criticized the U.S. Congress for authorizing the kidnapping of other countries' nationals. He said it is a clear indication of Washington's efforts to place kidnapping under the protection of the law. In this regard, he stated:

[Begin Yazdi recording] Very well, a law has been approved. Naturally, a law can be implemented within a country. It causes no problem for the people of that country. But if international laws are being approved, they cannot be biased. They should also consider the other side. If this right is given to the American government, other governments—at least those that signed the same agreement—should reciprocally be given the same rights. Currently, the American Government has extradition treaties with 103 countries. Very well, if America enjoys that right, those other countries also enjoy the same right to kidnap American nationals... [corrects himself] an American national, only on the basis of an accusation or suspicion of violating a law and then take the matter to their own country. [end recording]

The Judiciary head then referred to the killing of the defenseless people in Bosnia-Hercegovina by the Serb forces and questioned the United Nations—particularly the Security Council—asking why they do not take those savage killings seriously and do not implement their legal duties in that regard. He called on the Islamic Conference Organization to adopt a decisive position vis-a-vis the killing of Muslims in Bosnia-Hercegovina and to take extensive measures to stop the killings.

At the conclusion of the Tehran Friday prayer sermons, Ayatollah Yazdi referred to the Karabakh dispute and clashes between the forces of Azerbaijan and Armenia and said: We have always believed and continue to believe that international borders should be respected and that no country should invade another country. Differences between countries should be solved through talks and negotiations. We hope that the Karabakh dispute will also be solved in this way.

## Khamene'i Approves Release of Lebanese POW's

### Hizballah Leader's Request Noted

*LD2406161792 Tehran IRNA in English 1416 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] Tehran, June 24, IRNA—Iran is to release 140 Lebanese nationals captured during the 1980-88 Iraqi imposed war, Thursday, upon the approval of the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i.

Ayatollah Khamene'i's order for the release of Lebanese prisoners of war was in response to a request from the leader of Lebanon's Hizballah, Hojjat-ol-Eslam Sayyid Hasan Nasrallah.

The group of POWs are to be handed over to Lebanese Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nur al-Din

### POW's Released During Ceremony

*LD2506110592 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] At the Leadership Council of the Lebanese Hizballah's request and on the approval of His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, the leader of the Islamic revolution, 40 [as heard] Lebanese POW's—captured by the combatants of Islam in the war imposed by Iraq on Iran—were pardoned. They were released at a ceremony today, with the Lebanese ambassador in Tehran and a member of the Lebanese Hizballah Council present.

According to our correspondent's report at the ceremony, referring to the aims behind Iraq's starting the war against Iran, Mr. Muhammad Funish, the Lebanese Hizballah's secretary general representative and member of its Leadership Council, stated: Preventing Muslims from getting organized to combat the Zionist regime was

one of Saddam's main aims in the war. On their return to their country, the released POW's—the last group of Lebanese POW's—will be ready to confront the Zionists.

According to this report, Mr. Jawdah Nur al-Din, the Lebanese ambassador in Tehran, thanked the Iranian authorities—particularly the leader of the Islamic revolution, who pardoned the POW's—for their Islamic treatment of the POW's.

### President Sends Message Opposing Apartheid

*LD2506095192 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] President Hashemi-Rafsanjani sent a message to the world community on the eve of the global day of solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa.

The president's message reads: The global day of solidarity with the struggle of the people of South Africa is an appropriate opportunity to declare support for the struggle by the people of that country for eliminating injustice and apartheid and also to acknowledge the efforts made to assist the oppressed people of South Africa.

Another part of the message reads: We seriously believe that apartheid is an unforgivable crime against honor and the supreme dignity of human beings; it also violates basic rights, as well as the UN Charter, human rights, and democracy. Therefore, defending the main inhabitants of that land against apartheid supporters is the common responsibility of all free-thinking people of the world.

### Tajik Deputy Foreign Minister Holds Talks

#### Reviews Ties With Velayati

*LD2606023492 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1430 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] The latest political developments in the Republic of Tajikistan were reviewed at a meeting between Mr. Rahmatulloyev, the Tajik deputy foreign minister, and Mr. Velayati, our country's foreign minister, today.

During the meeting, the Tajik deputy foreign minister stated: Tajikistan favors establishing ties with other countries, among which Iran is given special priority.

Referring to the fraternal relations between both countries, Mr. Velayati expressed hope about expanding further mutual ties.

#### ECO, Afghanistan Discussed

*LD2406160992 Tehran IRNA in English 1316 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] Tehran, June 24, IRNA—Visiting Tajik Deputy Foreign Minister Rahmatulloyev today discussed with his Iranian counterpart 'Ala'ddin Boroujerdi [name as received] Tehran-Dushanbe cooperation within the framework of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) as well as the issue of Afghanistan.

Rahmatulloyev, commenting on Afghanistan, said Tajikistan felt the need to preserve the territorial integrity of that country, hoping that the problems now facing Kabul would end soon.

He said to safeguard the recent success, the Afghan people could play a role in the tanquility and stability of their country.

Boroujerdi, who handles Asia-Pacific affairs, agreed with the visitor and said the most important thing for the Afghan people is stability and calm. He advised Mojahedin leaders to patch up their differences and get ready to reconstruct their war-torn country.

On ECO, he disclosed that Iran, Pakistan and Turkey were now studying a plan to finalize the membership of some former Soviet republics including Tajikistan in the organiztion.

No doubt, he said, ECO would provide a good opportunity for member states to expand their economic cooperation, adding that the Islamic Republic would spare no efforts to materialize such a goal.

### Eleven Tonnes of Narcotics Seized Recently

*LD2506092292 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1430 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] Continuing their campaign against drug smugglers, the Islamic Republic of Iran's law enforcement forces succeeded in seizing 11.775 tonnes of narcotics during the past two and a half months. Over the same period, the law enforcement forces also arrested 4,756 drug addicts and smashed 75 drug smuggling gangs.

Announcing this news in an interview with our correspondent on the eve of 26 June, World Antidrug Day, Brigadier General Seyfollahi—vice interior minister and secretary general of the antidrugs headquarters—said the only way to combat drugs is to bring centers of production under control. [passage omitted]

[In a similar report, AFP 25 June in English reported the following: "Seyfollahi, who was speaking on the eve of the international anti-drug day, also gave no details on the types of drugs seized but expressed Iran's willingness to become a model for anti-drug campaigns.

He said Iran had allocated 50 billion riyals (38 million dollars at the floating exchange rate) for anti-drug efforts in 1992, but slammed the lack of means devoted to such a fight by international organizations."]

### Narcotics Headquarters Views 'Phenomenon'

*LD2506183892 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] During this evening's Anti-Drug Headquarters meeting, chaired by First Vice President Habibi, the latest news and important domestic and world developments concerning the drug issue were reviewed.

During the session—held on the eve of the world's campaign day against drugs—once again emphasis was placed on the decisive determination of the Islamic Republic of Iran to uproot this dirty, filthy, and destructive phenomenon. It was also announced that our country is prepared to adopt comprehensive policies, mobilize resources, and assume international initiatives to free humanity from the dark web of addiction and annihilation. [passage omitted]

During the session, it was also announced that the Antidrug Headquarters assumed responsibility to chair the 29th session of the UN Antidrug Commission, as well as the meeting of the Middle Eastern and Near Eastern countries' ministers in charge of the antidrugs campaign. Related departments were asked to seriously cooperate with the headquarters.

### Representative's Remarks to ESCAP Meeting Noted

*LD2506184892 Tehran IRNA in English 1336 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Tehran, June 25, IRNA—Iranian representative to the United Nation's Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's (ESCAP) preliminary expert session, Mohammad Peyravi, has expressed optimism over foreign investment in Iran, terming it as a "suitable opportunity."

In a speech at the ESCAP meet here on Wednesday, Peyravi declared that legal supports for foreign investments, including free capital return, enjoyment of equal rights with domestic firms, and compensation for foreign capitals in case of nationalization, has provided a suitable atmosphere for foreign investment in Iran.

According to him, ESCAP's prime duty is to encourage foreign investments in less developed states.

Experts from ESCAP member countries are meeting here to work out arrangements for the ESCAP ministerial session to be held in Tehran June 28.

### Judicial Speaker Remarks on Western 'Propaganda'

*LD2506102692 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1430 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] Speaking at a gathering of judicial officials from all over the country today, Mr. Moqtada'i, speaker of the Supreme Judicial Council, paid tribute to the memory of the martyrs of 28 June [the headquarters of the Islamic Republic Party was blown up on 28 June 1981].

He also referred to the poisonous propaganda by the Western countries about the laws and judicial system of the Islamic Republic of Iran and said: This venomous propaganda is accentuated by our failure to make clear the true nature of the Islamic judicial system and also by the West's lack of knowledge about Iran's laws and judicial procedures.

He said that while sitting in judgment, judges all over the country must implement divine ordinances without paying attention to the social status and positions of individuals. He added: Files [karnameh] were prepared to register judges' performance and the verdicts they issue and the way they observe laws, judicial procedures, and other issues. These files will play an effective part in promoting, demoting, transferring, and appointing judges.

### Commentary Views 'Hasty' Black Sea Countries Pact

*LD2506130592 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0947 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Excerpts] Today, Thursday, the heads of member countries of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation pact will be meeting in Turkey. The Ankara meeting regarding the countries of the Black Sea zone is the first of its kind. Among the nine countries that are members of this pact, Turkey, Bulgaria, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia have coastlines on the Black Sea, and Armenia and Azerbaijan have a lot of traffic in the region. At the same time, Greece is also present in the Ankara meeting, and there is a possibility that Albania may also participate. [passage omitted]

As far as there is the need for economic activities and expanding trade, political stability, and effecting suitable economic conditions—and as long as most of the newly independent countries are struggling with domestic regional, and international problems—signing such a pact appears to be hasty. Ankara's rushed efforts to get the pact signed is a clear exemple of Turkey's economic expansionist drives in the countries of the Black Sea zone. The fact that this pact is being signed too soon becomes evident when we know that currently, Azerbaijan is involved in bloody military clashes; Moldavia and Russia disagree over territory; Ukraine and Russia stand opposite each other over the Black Sea fleet; and Georgia is not only suffering from internal instability but has its disputes with Russia over territory.

In the field of economics, too, all the member countries of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Pact—except Greece and Turkey—lack a substantial private sector and competitive economic, financial, and production institutions. Moreover, the economic power of Greece and Turkey is too limited to enable them to shoulder the burden of helping to turn the wheels of that country's [unspecified] economy. [passage omitted]

All in all, bearing in mind the prevailing conditions, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation pact, before being a mutual cooperation, is a means for granting the guided assistances of the West. And the economic cooperation set down in it—especially between the newly independent countries of the former Soviet Union—will remain merely academic until internal political stability is established and tensions resulting from ethnic and territorial disputes are reduced.

### Caspian Port To Link With International Waters

*LD2106214792 Tehran IRNA in English 1552 GMT 21 Jun 92*

[Text] Bandar Anzali (Gilan), June 21, IRNA—Efforts are underway to link Iran's Caspian Sea ports to major international ports, said Managing Director of Iran's Caspian Shipping Company, Captain 'Ali Reza Khowshru here today.

He said that as a result of talks with Iran's northern neighbours, Iranian ships in the Caspian would soon have transit facilities via the Volga River network to reach Northern Europe and other international waters.

The emergence of four independent states on the Caspian littoral following the Soviet disintegration, has provided more facilities for transportation of goods and passenger traffic between Iran and its northern neighbours, said Khowshru.

Besides the Islamic Republic of Iran, the other four countries which share Caspian waters, are Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and the Azerbaijan republic.

Khowshru added that the ships "Iran Basir" and "Iran Bashir" of the Caspian Shipping Company, currently ply between Iran's northern ports and Baku (Azerbaijan) and Krasnovodsk (Turkmenistan).

### Release of Iranian, Lebanese Hostages Urged

*NC2606081092 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 21 Jun 9 p 2*

[Editorial: "Last Western Hostages Released, But...!!!"]

[Text] Heinrich Struebig and Thomas Kemptner, two Germans held hostage by Lebanese groups for 3 years, were finally released last Wednesday [17 Jun]. Meantime, the German leaders have expressed gratitude to all countries involved in securing the freedom of the said hostages.

This is while the fate of three Iranian diplomats kidnapped in Beirut in the early '80s is still unknown. Apparently, contradictory news is released with respect to this issue.

Some bits of information speak of the martyrdom of these three Iranian hostages at the hands of Phalange groups in the course of Lebanon's civil war. Other information items point out that these diplomats are still living but are kept as hostages in contravention of all international regulations specifying diplomatic immunity to such officials. The Phalangist Party which holds these diplomats as hostages is not ready to free them.

Even though all Western hostages have been released, still Shaykh 'Ubayd, the Friday Prayers leader of Jibshit who was overtly kidnapped by Israel, is kept hostage, is subjected to torture by the Mosad, and has not been freed in return for the Western hostages release.

In the meantime, when Iran exerted spiritual influence to secure the release of Western hostages held in Lebanon, all Western countries in the course of negotiations with high-ranking Iranian officials or by way of messages sent to Iran through embassies maintaining their interests claimed to use everything at their disposal to secure the release of Iranian and Lebanese hostages in a reciprocal manner.

The informed political observers, however, do not trust the promises made in this connection. Principally, these baseless promises with regard to the issues and problems of the Middle East have for years become a part of the Western—and especially American—foreign diplomacy.

A cursory glance at the Middle East related statements cited by the U.S. presidents from the time of General Eisenhower to the time of George Bush elucidates the hollowness of such promises.

Without a tinge of doubt, the White House admits that Iran does not wield a greater degree of influence on the combatant Lebanese groups than that the U.S. has over the Phalangists and Israel.

If the Middle East problem is not justly resolved, if the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are not officially recognized, if Israel is to continue its aggressions on other countries of the region, if the West blindfoldedly and unconditionally supports such aggressions, the German hostages undoubtedly will not be the last batch of Western hostages held by Lebanese groups.

It is, however, our hope that these individuals would be the last hostages released in the Middle East.

### Serbia's Ouster From Nonaligned Movement Urged

*NC2306112492 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 15 Jun 92 p 2*

[Editorial: "Serbia Should Be Expelled From Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] The collision of a missile with a chemical factory in Bosnia-Hercegovina (B.H.), which is the largest plant of its kind in the Balkan peninsula, has created an environmental catastrophe of major scale. According to reports from news agencies, the authorities in B.H. have announced that during missile attacks on the town of Tuzla, about 120 kms. to the northeast of Sarajevo, one

missile hit the Plihem Chemical Plant which usually stores large quantities of chemical substances.

The hostilities in B.H. is taking daily greater dimensions, and according to some reports the armed encounter in the region has already claimed more than 7,000 lives and has left behind more than 22,000 people injured only in the past two months. Such a large-scale slaughter in the heart of Europe is unprecedented since World War II. Unfortunately, and in spite of all the pressures which are being exerted on the government in Belgrade, the Serbs are continuing their murderous operations in B.H.

In the past two decades the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia enjoyed considerable prestige on the international scene resulting mainly from that country's presence in the Nonaligned Movement, of which Yugoslavia had been a principle founder. As a matter of fact Yugoslavia played major roles in most international crises. Unfortunately the rulers in Belgrade have sunk to a such a low moral status and have committed such atrocious crimes it will take decades to wipe their horrible image from the world public opinion.

Apart from whatever measures which are being taken by the international organizations, the Muslim countries have a double duty in the face of the crimes being committed by the Serbs against the Muslim population of B.H. The Muslim countries have not yet taken serious measures to pressure the leaders in Belgrade. It is thus incumbent on the leaders of the Islamic countries to establish contacts, even outside the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and rush to the assistance of the Muslims in B.H. Apart from extending the type of assistances which must be regarded as the principle duty of a Muslim under the present circumstances, the Islamic countries should continue to exert all conceivable pressures on the leaders in Belgrade.

In view of the inhuman behavior of the Serbian army in B.H., Iran should demand the expulsion of Serbia from the Nonaligned Movement, for what the Serbian army, under command of Belgrade leaders, has done and continues to do in B.H. is in total violation of the spirit and the charter of the movement.

### Commentary Views Israeli Acts in Southern Lebanon

*NC2406140792 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Arabic 1630 21 Jun GMT 92*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Zionist forces continued their aggressive attacks on southern Lebanon from the air and land for over 24 hours. Reports from Lebanon say this aggression caused much damage to Lebanese villages and destroyed many electricity plants, farms, irrigation networks, and gardens.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that these oppressive attacks the Lebanese people in the south are subject to are a daily event that they—and the entire world—are getting used to. People have also become accustomed to the double standards international circles apply to current international problems.

Does international public opinion have the right to wonder what the difference is between the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and the Zionist occupation of southern Lebanon? Why do international circles take such different positions and follow such different policies in both cases?

Is there a difference between Resolution 660, which directed Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, and Resolution 425, which calls on Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon? The answer is very clear. It can be summarized by saying that the interests of the White House—that is, U.S. interests—are the major factor behind the double standards followed by all international organizations. Resolution 425, issued 14 years ago, has not seen the light yet; it is still only ink on paper.

Washington's interests, however, required that Resolution 660 be implemented. Only a few months after it was issued, it was implemented to the letter.

Within this international atmosphere, Israel continues its aggressive attacks on Lebanon and its people. International silence encourages Israel to do whatever it wants, often violating all international and human norms and laws. The Lebanese people know very well that they are victims of the American-Zionist coalition.

A Hizballah statement issued in Lebanon yesterday said that the course of resistance and jihad to oust the Zionist aggressors is the only option that guarantees Lebanon's independence and territorial unity. The statement highlighted the stage of parliamentary elections in Israel by saying that the Likud and Labor Parties are two sides of the same coin. They agree about the occupation of Islamic territories and the realization of the expansionist Zionist dreams.

Everyone understands that the Zionists are using the innocent and oppressed Lebanese people in the current election campaign. How long will the innocent people have to pay for these various political games and maneuvers with their lives?

### Afghan Mojahedin Remaining Independent Urged

*LD2306082192 Tehran IRNA in English 0701 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] Tehran, June 23, IRNA—An Iranian daily Tuesday called on the Afghan mojahedin leaders to keep away from the ever-increasing influence of the security forces of some Arab littoral states of the Persian Gulf.

The editorial in 'TEHRAN TIMES' referred to the recent plot to down the plane carrying Afghan Uzbek militia leader General 'Abdol Rashid Dostam and said, "prevalence of bids to assassinate Afghan personalities can be perilous for the political life of this country."

It noted that the civil war in Lebanon initiated with the assassination of personalities in the first stage and that after a very short span of time the country was plunged to domestic fighting to such an extent that as yet it cannot be relieved of this plight.

"Leaders of all Afghan groups should, however, resolve their problems without resorting to violence and foreign forces."

The daily rejected that the Afghan issue could be solved through a military solution. "The issue of the continued rule of (Sebghatollah) Mojaddedi or (Borhanoddin) Rabbani should be determined and resolved in a cordial atmosphere in the present of all mujahideen leaders."

It also considered as "wrong" to believe that "to assume the reins of power in Kabul, Rabbani should go to Islamabad or Riyadh so as to receive the go-ahead there."

"The Afghan mojahedin should bear in mind that for a decade they confronted and combatted the 'hireling government' in their country. Now how are they going to become 'hireling' in another form?" concluded TEHRAN TIMES.

### Daily Views 'War of Attrition' in Caucasia

*LD2206083592 Tehran IRNA in English 0630 GMT 22 Jun 92*

[Text] Tehran, June 22, IRNA—An Iranian daily said Monday that the big powers favored a war of attrition in Caucasia as a result of which the existing economic potentials in both Armenia and Azerbaijan would be destroyed.

In its editorial titled 'Azerbaijani and Armenian People, Ultimate Losers', the English daily 'TEHRAN TIMES' said that the big powers were following two goals in Caucasia fightings.

The big powers do not want any side to emerge victorious in the war so that the balance of power in the region would not be disturbed.

"Secondly, they want to generally make this war a forgotten one, so that world public opinion would not be moved by the massacre of both sides."

"Actually, in tune with their national interests and their programs for further influence in the region, the big powers favor a war of attrition that may easily destroy these countries and their existing economic potentials which are not much worth speaking of after 70 years of Communist rule."

Reminding that the Rome Conference to mediate between the two countries does not seem so promising, the editorial expressed sorrows that the leaders of the belligerent countries are so "submerged in nationalistic ideas that they remain totally oblivious or indifferent to these opportunist schemes of the big powers."

Criticizing Russia for supplying arms to both sides and presence of Russian personnel who voluntarily fight on both fronts in return for money, it said that these are clear evidence of a ploy to undermine the two republics.

"U.S. go-aheads given to Armenia directly and to Azerbaijan through the mediation of Turkey indicate that neither can be trusted by the involved sides."

The daily deplored that the only outcome of the war would be nothing but loss of the people of both Azerbaijan and Armenia.

### Daily Says Peace in Caucasus Depends on Tehran

*NC2306120792 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 13 Jun 92 p 2*

[Editorial: "Caucasia Crisis in Full Swing"; place-names as published]

[Text] Sadrak, northwest of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, has once again been subjected to Armenian fire which left two people injured, Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported.

While confirming this report, Seyfoddin Aliyev, a commander of the National Defense Committee of Nakhichevan, has referred to the Armenian military maneuvers conducted in "Berfu" village in the Babak district.

Aliyev has also pointed to the continued Armenian aggressions and to their concentration near Shahbaz and Bitonk villages, in the Ordubad district in a drive to harass the inhabitants.

Pitifully, such episodes are recurrent as observed in newspaper and mass media accounts.

Right now, the Caucasia crisis is in full swing and some observers hold that the future days will, in great probability, witness the recurrence of the war, shortly halted during Azerbaijan's presidential elections.

War in this region has only one outcome: sheer devastation of the country's scant economic facilities. Recent visitors to both countries refer to an economic crisis there. Meantime, inflation and unemployment too have had no result other than intensification of financial and ethical corruption.

Despite efforts made by both countries' leaders to make a secret of the shortcomings by keeping the nationalistic spirit agog, the move is gradually becoming ineffective and inoperative, as observers put it. A good proof for this assertion is the Azerbaijan people's indifference toward elections held in the country.

Hopefully, both countries' leaders would reach such political maturity to realize which countries pursue their own interests by encouraging them to embark on war and bloodshed and which ones demand the restoration of peace and stability there without any ulterior motive.

Meantime, the Islamic Republic of Iran, has under no conditions, provided either of the belligerent parties with weapons, nor will it do so in the future. This is in tune with Iran's conception of this war as a colonialistic design. Iran, moreover, condemns any form of aggression and annexation of the lands of others.

Though secret hands were at work to mar Iran's mediation initiative two month ago, both countries will, in the not-too- distant future, understand that peace negotiations should be centered on Tehran Conference's ratifications in order to bear fruit.

### President Emphasizes Importance of Science

*LD2406144592 Tehran IRNA in English 1305 GMT 24 Jun 92*

[Text] Tehran, June 24, IRNA—President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani today underlined the role of science in the country, especially in view of the importance attached to science in "our school (of thought)", and said "we will not succeed if we lag behind in science"

Speaking with members of the Iranian Science Academy, he said it would be a "great loss" if Iran failed to exploit the world scientific achievements and urged the Science Academy to introduce a proper method of research according to the new needs.

He referred to his government policy, which gave priority to the universities, and said, "More budget share has been allocated to develop and equip universities, including the salaries of academicians teaching at the universities."

The Science Academy is composed of 33 permanent members, including eminent university professors.

### Funeral Held for 13 Revolutionary Guards

*NC2606092992 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 16 Jun 92 p 4*

[Text] A funeral was held, amidst the immense grief of the martyr-nurturing people of Khorramabad, for 13 true revolutionary guards of Islam and the Koran who were killed and elevated to martyrdom by the dastardly, cold-hearted monafeqin [Mojahedin-e Khalq] in the west.

Officials, clergymen, and the esteemed families of the martyrs led the chest-beaters and mourners at the ceremony. They expressed aversion for the cold-hearted monafeqin, world arrogance and its ruffians, domestic traitors, and hirelings, and pledged allegiance to the leader of the Islamic revolution with their exceptional and extensive presence on the scenes of the revolution.

The blood-stained martyrs were from the 57th Abolfazl Division of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Lorestan. Following the funeral, the bodies of some of the martyrs were taken for burial in their birthplaces in Kuhdasht, Dorud, and Saheb ol-Zaman villages in Khorramabad.

Khorramabad has been plunged into mourning for the past few days.

### Citizens, Revolutionary Guards Clash in Southwest

*LD2506174892 Hamburg DPA in German 1501 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Cologne (DPA)—There were heavy clashes between citizens and Revolutionary Guards [Pasdaran] in southwestern Tehran. Quoting reports from Tehran, the opposition, the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization, stated in Cologne today that on 23 June several Pasdaran units and security forces stormed the Islamshahr district to pull down about 300 houses. The citizens resisted for several hours. Many people were arrested and injured. The mullah regime is said to have been planning for some time to pull down the dwellings but encountered fierce resistance from the residents.

### * Final Results of Majles Elections Disclosed

*92AS1109A Tehran KEYHAN-E HAVA'I in Persian 20 May 92 p 3*

[Boldface words as published]

[Text] **Tehran. 22 Ordibehesht [12 May]. With the announcement of the final results of the tallying of the votes of the second phase of the elections, the Fourth Majles will officially begin its work on 7 Khordad [28 May]. The deputies of the people of Tehran, two of whom were elected in the first phase, will occupy 30 deputy seats in the Majles.**

The total number of votes filling the ballot boxes in 2,420 voting branches of the Tehran, Ray, and Shemiranat electoral district reached 1,025,629. Tthe following 28 candidates of the second phase received a relative majority of votes:

1.'Abbas Sheybani, 590,920 votes
2. Mohammad Javad Ardeshir Larijani, 534,300 votes
3. Mohsen Yahyavi, 527,463 votes
4. Mohammad Reza Bahonar, 506,998 votes
5. 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, 487,212 votes
6. Seyyed Mahmud Do'a'i, 464,530 votes
7. Mohammad 'Ali Movahhedi, 458,302 votes
8. Sa'id Raja'i-Khorasani, 442,020 votes
9. Hasan Ruhani, 432,767 votes
10. 'Ali 'Abbaspur-Tehranifard, 412,905 votes
11. Nafiseh Fayyazbakhsh, 411,536 votes
12. Mohsen Mojtahed, 402,196 votes
13. 'Ali Naqi Seyyed Khamushi, 396,395 votes
14. 'Abbas 'Ali 'Amid, 381,672 votes
15. Maryam Za'farani-Behruz, 377,978 votes
16. Parvin Salihi, 375,964 votes
17. Seyyed Morteza Nabavi, 373,855 votes
18. Seyyed Shahaboddin Sadr, 372,757 votes

19. Marziyyeh Vahid-Dastjerdi, 371,961 votes
20. Qorban'ali Dari-Najafabadi, 371,172 votes
21. Monireh Nowbakht, 365,680 votes
22. Aqa 'Ali Ghayuri-Najafabadi, 363,984 votes
23. Seyyed Reza Taqavi, 349,391 votes
24. Mohammad Kazem Seyfian, 349,368 votes
25. Habibollah 'Asgarowladi-Mosalman, 348,583 votes
26. Mohammad Hashem Rahbari, 348,471 votes
27. 'Ali Movahhedi-Savoji, 348,096 votes
28. Mahmud Saber-Hamishegi, 334,817 votes

Interestingly, Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Musavi-Hoseyni and Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Abutorabifard were elected in the first phase of the elections as the deputies of the people of Tehran.

Also, the names of individuals who did not receive relative majority votes in the second phase of the elections, along with the number of votes they received, are as follows:

29. Ms. Soheyla Jelodarzadeh, 262,000 votes
30. Mr. Abolqasem Sarhaddizadeh, 257,000 votes
31. Mr. Mohammad Reza Tavassoli, 252,000 votes
32. Mr. 'Ali Reza Mahjub, 241,000 votes
33. Mr. Seyyed Mohammad Asghari, 214,000 votes
34. Ms. Gowharoshshari'h Dastgheyb, 207,000 votes
35. Mr. Mehdi Karrubi, 194,000 votes
36. Mr. Seyyed Mohammad Musavi-Kho'iniha, 190,000 votes
37. Mr. Fakhroddin Hejazi, 188,000 votes
38. Mr. Seyyed Mohammad Salamati, 185,000 votes
39. Ms. Marziyyeh Hadidchi (Dabbagh), 184,000 votes
40. Mr. Morteza Alviri, 182,000 votes
41. Ms. Raf'at Bayat, 179,000 votes
42. Mr. Mohammad 'Ali Saduqi, 171,000 votes
43. Mr. Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Mohtashami, 157,000 votes
44. Mr. 'Isa Vela'i, 154,000 votes
45. Mr. Mohsen Rahami, 138,000 votes
46. Hoseyn Mozaffarinezhad, 135,000 votes
47. Mr. Abbas Duzduzani, 135,000 votes
48. Ms. Fatemeh Karrubi, 134,000 votes
49. Mr. Najafqoli Habibi, 132,000 votes
50. Mr. Mohammad Sadr, 128,000 votes
51. Mr. Morteza Katira'i, 122,000 votes
52. Mr. Seyyed 'Abdolvahed Musavi-Lari, 122,000 votes
53. Mr. Mohammad Sa'id Haslimi, 119,000 votes
54. Mr. Mohammad Hasan Rahimian, 103,000 votes
55. Mr. Sa'id Hajjarian, 97,000 votes
56. Mr. Hasan Rafi'i, 56,000 votes.

Thus, the Fourth Majles will begin its work in about a week with 268 deputies.

The two remaining deputies are from Aligudarz and Gonbad, whose elections were voided. In these two districts, mid-term elections shall be held.

The total number of participants in the second phase of the elections was 7.5 million people, who sent a total of 132 deputies to the Majles.

We published the results of the voting of some of the electoral districts in the previous issue.

Now, here are the deputies elected from other districts.

Dehloran, Mehran, and Darrehshar:
Of the total of 76,875 votes, Mohammad Hasani, with 43,242 votes.

Zanjan and Tarom-e 'Olia:
Of the total of 97,141 votes, Mostafa Naser, with 42,572 votes, and Ahmad Hakimipur, with 40,191 votes.

Miandoab:
Of the total of 107,844 votes, Jalal Rasuli, with 56,083 votes.

Bakhtaran:
Of the total 127,407 votes, Esma'il Tatari, with 83,582 votes; Seyyed Ayatollah Musavi-Vazmaleh, with 45,423 votes; and Ms. Akhtar Darakhshandeh, with 33,930.

Delfan and Alshatr:
Of the total of 82,610 votes, Mohammad Mohammadi, with 49,133 votes.

Andimeshk:
Of the total of 73,179 votes, Seyyed Jasem Sa'edi, with 54,293 votes.

Sanandaj:
Of the total of 107,666 votes, Samadi, with 51,322 votes, and Mohammad Reza Rahimi, with 43,021 votes.

Razan:
Of the total of 74,117 votes, Abolfazl Rahmaniasl, with 37,618 votes.

Mashhad:
Of the total of 340,293 votes, Seyyed Hasan Fattahi-Ma'sum, with 182,260 votes; Seyyed Hashem Banihashem, with 161,975 votes; Gholamreza Ansari, with 156,081 votes; and Mohammad Hadi 'Abdkhoda'i, with 150,417 votes.

Qazvin:
Of the total of 133,442 votes, Seyyed Fattah Mortazavi, with 67,434 votes.

Qasr-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, and Gilan-e Gharb:
Of the total of 61,935 votes, 'Ali Mirkarami, with 32,941 votes.

Ardabil:
Of the total of 127,198 votes, 'Ali Mohammad Gharibani, with 53,307 votes, and Mirnaqi Qazipur, with 49,357 votes.

Sarvestan and Karbal:
Of the total of 52,613 votes, Esma'il Nowruzi, with 31,848 votes.

Ilam:
Of the total of 8,500 votes, Seyyed Heshmat Musavi, with 43,094 votes.

Khorramshahr:
Of the total of 46,705 votes, Morteza Lotfi, with 23,632 votes.

Izeh:
Of the total of 88,736 votes, Yavar Salehi, with 51,701 votes.

Tonokabon and Ramsar:
Of the total of 107,144 votes, Abolfath Niknam, with 69,237 votes.

Abadan:
Of the total of 64,468 votes, Mohammad Sa'id Ansari, with 29,824 votes; Seyyed Yunos Musavi, with 22,637 votes; and 'Abdolhasan Mohtada'i, with 19,404 votes.

Piranshahr and Sardasht:
Of the total of 63,777 votes, Mohammad Karimian, with 35,139 votes.

The presence of female candidates among the applicants for deputy to the Fourth Majles was significant, nine of whom were elected as deputies of the four cities of Tehran, Tabriz, Mashhad, and Bakhtaran. The names of the female deputies in the Fourth Majles are as follows.

Tehran: Nafiseh Fayyazbakhsh
Maryam Sa'farani-Behruz
Parvin Salihi
Marziyeh Vahid-Dastjerdi
Monireh Nobakht
Tabriz: Fatemeh Homayun-Moqaddam
Fakhrtaj Amirshaqaqi
Mashhad: Doctor Qodsiyyeh 'Alavi
Bakhtaran Akhtar Darakhshandeh

## Islamic Propagation Organization Examined

*LD2606012392 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1345 GMT 22 Jun 92*

[Roundtable discussion with Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Mohammad 'Ali Taskhiri, deputy official in charge of international affairs of the Islamic Propagation Organization, IPO; and Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati, head of the IPO and representative of the supreme jurisconsult in the IPO; with unidentified moderator on anniversary formating the IPO; in the studio—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] [passage omitted] Please, would you begin by introducing the Islamic Propagation Organization [sazman-e tablighat-e eslami] [IPO] to us and tell us something about its current position?
[Jannati] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful: [passage omitted] The IPO was set up on 1 Tir, 22 June 1360 [1981] with the endorsement of his eminence, the Imam Khomeyni—may his soul be admitted to paradise. The idea behind its formation was that the Islamic Republic system and the Islamic Revolution were evidently in need of missionary work and propagation tasks undertaken by seminary students, which needed organized backing. If we were weak in our propagation and publicity, we would neither be able to export our revolution nor to safeguard and protect it inside the country.

So it was decided to establish an organization to take charge of the responsibility for this publicity and be linked to the eminent leader. The organization began its activities from scratch in 1360. [passage omitted]. Since then, the organization has been engaged in various activities in the fields of art and publicity; dispatching missionaries; forming offices in the provinces and representations in government ministries, public organizations, and the civil service generally; and various cultural activities.

Thanks to God, until now we have been quite successful. On average, we ourselves are satisfied with the activities of these past seven to 10 years, even though the amount has been less than that that is worthy of the revolution and of the Islamic Republic's system. From this standpoint, we ourselves are prepared to take the blame.

[Moderator] How would you assess the good circumstances that the IPO finds itself in?
[Jannati] Thanks to God, our circumstances right now are such that the IPO has been able to introduce itself abroad. Some people were invited here by the organization; they participated in the programs and become familiar with the Islamic revolution, the Islam that the eminent imam presented, and the Islamic Republic system. Also, we had some missions going abroad from Iran to familiarize people abroad with the revolution. Inside the country, we have approximately 125 offices that are active in the provinces promoting publicity, and sometimes they dispatch missionaries to villages, districts, and to deprived areas. Much of our work is concentrated in deprived regions; that is, about 45 percent of our publicity activities inside the country is devoted to deprived regions.

We publish books and magazines; we have had very good art activities; the art department is in charge of these kinds of activities. There's been an extraordinary expansion in the dimension of the organization's artistic activities, not comparable to the other dimensions of the organization's work. This really deserves a lot of praise.

[Moderator] Mr. Taskhiri, would you please elaborate about the IPO's international affairs department activities?
[Taskhiri] In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate: [passage omitted] The IPO has been very effective since its inception. Concerning activities abroad, by backing the efforts of the Islamic Societies, we have been able to be active in book publication: Until now, we published around 600 titles in 11 languages, and these have been published in other countries in other languages, which have had a good impact. The organization has several magazines: AL-TAWHID [unity; monotheism] in Arabic, with the same title in the English, Urdu, and Hindi languages; AL-HUDA for children, in Arabic and the same title in the English languages; we

also have in the Kurdish language AMANK [name as heard] and others. The TEHRAN TIMES newspaper—which is more or less the voice of the revolution throughout the world and which enjoys full respect today and which news agencies quote from—is a very active newspaper.

We have also been active in supporting publishers and writers. We sent hundreds of missionaries to different countries in the world, until now, and we have representations in over 20 countries. They are doing well. I should say that our activities are directed towards the people [mardomi]; they are also related to seminary tasks. We have wide contacts with centers and personalities. We send something like hundreds of thousands of books annually to these centers.

Moreover, one of our international activities consists of staging the international conference on Islamic thought, which has had nine sessions until now. World-famous people are invited to participate and deliver papers. This conference has also had a good impact on an international level. We also attend and have attended different conferences. We attended and sent delegations to approximately 50 international conferences. There, too, we were the voice of the revolution and the propagators of the values of the revolution.

[Moderator] You said that you tried to direct your publicity efforts towards issues that affect the people. There are people abroad who may be facing private problems and need to be in touch with Islamic publicity activists. What have you done in this connection?
[Taskhiri] I mentioned that the nature of our propagation is missionary work and public service. Our representative is among the people; he is their congregational imam and meets their religious needs; listens to what they have to say; and relays this and tries to assist to the limits of its financial powers. Of course, there are many needs, a great, great amount of needs. People's expectations run high, and we have very little resources. Thanks to God we were able to not only stand steadfast in the face of strong antirevolution and anti-Islam onslaughts but have also inflicted painful blows on their bodies. Thus today, the Islamic propagation of the Islamic Republic really plays a crucial role in Islamic awakening.

[Moderator] Please outline the activities of the IPO in the past 10 years or so, your grace, Jannati.
[Jannati] [passage omitted] We were able to conduct a lot of our activities through the offices we set up in various parts of the country and through the summer camps. For instance, in Kordestan—in a region where we had a lot of problems concerning the revolution—we were able to establish offices in 14 points. People there have been drawn to these offices and participated in the summer camps and the Hadith [traditions] competitions by the tens of thousands. They participated in the classes and read books. Broadly speaking, in view of this kind of activity on the IPO's part, God be thanked, the cultural influence of the Islamic revolution is good now; the interest that people are showing is good. And the Islamic Republic's system and its officials were introduced to these people. The enemy's propaganda has been neutralized, the same in other parts of the country—especially where the Wahabis are active and where we feel we are responsible. And I will say this right here that the danger of Wahabism is not less than that of churches and, if anything, it is more. Our eminent imam also referred to the great danger of the House of Sa'ud [Al-e Sa'ud] and Wahabism and cursed them, both in his will and also in other places.

For this reason, we should, in any case, be able to have strong publicity activities so that Muslims, our Islamic sisters and brothers, are not influenced by Wahabi propaganda, since the latter also encourages discourse and factionalism in the regions where they are active and in every city they enter. We should preserve Islamic unity. To do this, we have to prevent their propaganda.

So we had these kinds of activities. We also had a great deal of success with our Koranic activities. According to the statistics, we have up to now familiarized just over 3.9 million people with the Koran; that is, we taught nearly 4 million people how to read the Koran. We had around 151,000 Koran teachers that we ourselves trained. Also, we published and annotated the Koran. Previously, they use to print copies of the Koran that was tampered with. They used to take these and our enemies used to take advantage of this saying: the Koran of the Islamic Republic differs from other Korans, and they would take political advantage of printing mistakes. Thank God, this has been stopped, because now the printing has in every case got to have the approval of the Holy Koran (?department) of the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Propagation Organization. Otherwise, printing houses are not allowed to print. [passage omitted]

[Taskhiri] I'm sorry, could I add something about the onslaught of the enemies of the Islamic Revolution? I believe that the front of blasphemy and onslaught against the Islamic Republic is a vast front. The enemies of Islam and those of the Islamic Revolution help each other. [passage omitted] The front of blasphemy is united. Unfortunately, Wahabism is a part of this front. Today, the propaganda of global arrogance is alongside international Christianity [Salibism], international Zionism, Wahabism, and the propaganda of other devious schools of thoughts, materialist and nonmaterialist. All the latter have linked hands to defeat this revolution. They became united.

In the face of this united front, the Islamic Republic of Iran's publicity organizations have to naturally coordinate their action and try to neutralize this onslaught and stand steadfast against it. Thanks to God and divine blessings, we were able to do this, and we were moreover able to deliver a deadly blow against this onslaught. [passage omitted].

[Moderator] Mr. Taskhiri, please tell us what our successes have been regarding publicity abroad and what kind of obstacles have stood in our path.
[Taskhiri] The greatest element in our success has been divine blessings. Of course, what our publicity says reflects what Muslim masses as well as non-Muslim masses want. We are the proclaimers of justice, of nations participating in shaping their society, of social justice, of the true rights of humankind. So, the nature of people and the faith of Muslim masses also helped us. [passage omitted] Today, you can hear all over the world the call for establishing an Islamic government and for spreading Islamic ethics. These were elements that helped us succeed. And the obstacles, as I have mentioned, were: global arrogance; Zionism; international Christianity; Wahabism—unfortunately—ignorance; fanaticism; and court ulema. These were all obstacles to our work, but with God's blessings, Islamic publicity was able to overcome all these and to realize its goals to a large extent.

We have representatives in over 20 countries, and they conduct activities related to seminary life and the activities of a religious student or scholar in this region. Some regions had perhaps not even seen a religious scholar, like in countries like Argentina, Brazil, Mauritius, Zaire, and different parts of the world. They had not seen a seminary student. But our missionaries went there and conducted activities like training missionaries—even native ones—establishing seminaries, and publishing articles. They have been very welcome, and there is so much need that we don't have the resources to meet. But I believe that if we are able to succeed in this field—if we can secure this aspect of our Islamic publicity work—we will be able to even secure our political and economic objectives. [passage omitted]

[Moderator] You mentioned the onslaught of Western culture. Has the IPO mobilized an organization for hearing what young people are saying, attending to their problems, and attempting to find a fundamental solution to their problems apart from the publicity you referred to?
[Jannati] Within the dimension of the activities already mentioned, one of our general policies is to give priority to the younger generation, which has been the general policy, especially in the past one or two years when the question of cultural onslaught was raised. This onslaught is aimed at the younger generation. We have given them priority in our activities; for instance, our artistic activities are addressed to the younger generation.

In the past 10 years, about 700 titles were prepared in the art department and published on a wide scale. Almost all of these are stories, poetry, literary issues, the literature of art, and resistance concerning the war, all of which are addressed to the young. Our magazines like SUREH [chapter in the Koran] and NOW-JAVANAN [teenagers] are addressed to the young. Our activities in summer camps are also directed mostly toward the young. [passage omitted] But there is still a lot of work to do, especially in schools.

[Moderator] Mr. Taskhiri, you told us about activities abroad and people's problems there. What kind of problems are these?
[Taskhiri] Generally, there are a lot of problems, but in the main, their problem has to do with their spiritual needs. They need a missionary to go to that region. There is the need to meet the cost of that missionary's social activities [as heard]. They need, incidently, the Supreme Islamic Publicity Council—which is one of the most interesting initiatives of the leader—that instructed that the IPO should take charge of meeting the needs of all schools abroad. These are people's [mardomi] schools, especially in Africa. There are thousands of schools that ask us to give them books, lecturers, curriculums. [passage omitted]

Another need they have is to hear the Voice of the Islamic Republic in their countries. They complain that they cannot hear the Voice of the Islamic Republic. I remember in Algeria that young people were telling us that they take turns—some of them stay awake until midnight to hear and tape the programs of the Radio of the Islamic Republic so that the next day they can replay the tape and hear the revolutionary interpretations given by Islam. These are the major needs that they tell us about. We have to give Islamic propagation and publicity groups more resources so that they will be able to conduct their heavy work.

[Jannati] I would emphasize this last point: People's expectations, abroad and here, inside the country, from the Islamic Republic is that it should be able to conduct their religious publicity at an efficient and excellent level; that is, even if we have shortcomings in other areas, in economic issues, for instance, our devoted people tolerate difficulties when they see the organization saying: Well, the government does not have the means; there was the war, reconstruction, and such things. But they expect to see a missionary in a village, especially during the blessed months of Ramadan and Moharram. There is a need for propagation in all the organizations and institutions and among the people. [passage omitted]

## Investments Planned for Oil, Petrochemical Sector

*LD2506182492 Tehran IRNA in English 1417 GMT 25 Jun 92*

[Text] Esfahan, June 25, IRNA—The Oil Ministry is to invest 890 billion rials in the oil industry and another 360 billion rials in the petrochemical industry this year, disclosed Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh-Kho'i in Khonsar, some 200 kms northwest of this central city today.

Inaugurating the Khonsar city gas network, he said when the Arak petrochemical complex goes on steam next year, Iran would be producing Dlrs 350 million more of petrochemical products.

According to the minister, Iran's chemical and petrochemical output is expected to rise to 6 million tons this

year from the 4.5 million recorded last year. He put its worth at about dlrs 3 billion.

He said since top priority has been given to the petrochemical industry in the first five-year plan, Iran sold 360 billion rials and exported dlrs 130 million of petrochemical products last year.

Aqazadeh-Kho'i added that Iran produced 1,200 million tons of chemical fertilizers last year, and this year is expected to produce 30 percent more.

Iran's daily oil production has reached 4 million barrels per day [BPD] this year from 2.4 million BPD in 1985-1986, he said, while currently 140 towns and cities enjoy piped gas facilities.

Last year, he said, the Oil Ministry borrowed 1000 billion rials from the Central Bank, and this year has applied for a loan of 600 billion rials. All those efforts are designed to lead the country towards new economic horizons which would help boost the gross national product as well as people's revenues.

### Greater Investment in Oil Production Urged

*NC2306104892 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 14 Jun 92 p 2*

[Editorial: "Boost in Production Capacity, a Must"]

[Text] The program to boost Iran's oil production capacity to 5 million barrels per day (bpd) for March 1993 is still in full force. Capacity of oil production will by then reach 4.5 million bpd on land and 600,000 bpd on sea, providing an average daily production capacity of 4.5 million barrels.

Announcing this increase in production capacity, Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh, in an interview with the "Petroleum Argos," set capital investment from March 1992 to March 1993 at $1.6 billion for land oilfields and $300 million plus 480 billion rials for sea oilfields.

On the whole, Aqazadeh's interview is very promising, but as yet there are ambiguities and worries over the matter. Without a shade of doubt, modern economy sees the fulfillment of "economic development" in the light of "economic growth" which in turn entails at least two important parameters: capital, as well as science and technology.

In view of Iran's socio-political structure and its position in the present international system, a position which fundamentally clashes with the Western capitalistic system, there can be no expectation of the West's serious capital investment in Iran for elimination of difficulties.

Even if certain investments or cooperations have up to now taken place, they should merely be regarded as the contributor's pursuit of personal economic interests.

Such an interpretation sheds light on the exigency of capital investment in the fields of gas and oil as the major sources of foreign currency revenue.

Unfortunately, over the past ten years, no serious investment has been made to develop oil and gas production in the country. Because of this very weakness, Saudi Arabia has been able to impose its viewpoints on other OPEC members by relying on its production capacity.

Informed energy sources, meantime, believe that gas will be the main type of energy used in the future, as it is more economical and cleaner.

Within this framework, piping gas to Europe and Southeast Asia can be seriously pursued. The truth of the matter, however, is that Turkey cannot be relied upon in terms of piping gas.

This is principally due to the fact that there are various centers for decision-making in Turkey on one hand, and on the other Turkey politically relies on the U.S. This is why investment on piping gas to Turkey seems perilous, as Turkish leaders might at any moment decide to stop the line.